WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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EDITED BY A. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 177 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
Companies Incorporated in England.
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1st October	SOUDA	6,696
8th "	MOREA	10,[illegible]
15th "	EGYPT	7,94[illegible]
22nd "	CHINA	[illegible]
29th "	MALWA*	10,[illegible]
5 th November	DELTA	[illegible]
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th "	DEVANHA	6,092
26th "	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,513
10th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th "	MOREA	10,890
24th "	MANTUA*	10,902
31st "	PLASSY	7,346

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA — * Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL. A special train leaves Marseilles [illegible] via Boulogne shortly after the [illegible]'s arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date	Steamer
15th October	DILWARA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said & Plymouth.

Date about		Tons.
14th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
28th "	NEVASA	9,071
11th Dec.	NEURALIA	9,081
28th "	MERKARA	8,235

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
31st October	MANTUA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
15th November	MALDERA	
30th December	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.
First Saloon single ticket ..... £10.
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7.
A Special three-months holiday return ticket, 1st Saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks.
[illegible]th Sep.	LINGA	Karach Coasting
23th "	KAROA	East & S. africa
29th "	BARALA	Gulf coasting
30th "	LHASA	arachi direct
2nd Oct.	CHAKDARA	Gulf direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	--	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Genoa Maru	R. Yamanoi	25th Sept	5 th Octr
Peking Maru	K Yamaguchi	7th Octr.	19th Octr
Aki-Maru	T. Inoue.	16th Octr	27th Octr
Kasado Maru	N Yanagi	29th "	10th Nov

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager,
Telegraphic Address: [illegible]

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Mogiska Maru	B. Takiguchi	[illegible]	28th Sep	[illegible]
Tamba Maru	D Aochiva	[illegible]	13th O.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Matsuda	3907	23rd Oct.	25 "
[illegible] Maru	[illegible] Furuhashi	6993	13 "	27 "

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDING, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 52,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	75,87,352
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	"	23,87,333
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	"	53,11,146

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazar, 297, Sheik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Burra Bazar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London E. C.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.
D. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,005,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Gromley-Martin Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,000
CALLED UP CAPITAL	[illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-21	82,70,000

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. E. HYND.
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) an Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,851	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gujranwala	Lahore City	Sialkot
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	[illegible]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are [illegible] interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Naxari, Mohsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	.....	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	.....	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	.....	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS,
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Linton's Building,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. T. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

BANKING.

SWARAJ

By 30th September

We ought not to Stop, with a consideration of the Joys and benefits of Political freedom, great as those are.
We still have with us a tyranny of extravagance and debts that holds countless thousands in subjection. If you are in this bondage make a
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDANCE
By starting a Savings Bank account. This may mean a Resolution in your manner of living, and the Peaceful and happy consumation of your struggles a few years hence when you have reached the goal of financial independence it will well reward you for your present toil and self Sacrifice.
Start account to-day with One Rupee and put in at least One Rupee a month and see it grow
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA Ltd.
7 A, Fort Street-opposite G. P. O.
BOMBAY
Branches—KARACHI—SURAT—RAWALPINDI
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT

SWARAJ

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
903 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.,
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esqr., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.). (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
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For particulars apply to:—
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Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
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Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief of Agents
309, Bow Bazar, D. SEN AND CO.,
Street, Calcutta. 1, Chowringhee,
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management on [illegible] principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc., are manufactured by Machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS stating age and examinations passed and accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, are invited for 4 posts of temporary Upper Subordinates in the Sind, Public Works Department.

The pay of the posts will vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 p.m. exclusive of travelling allowance admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

Single Railway fare of the class admissible under the rules will be allowed for joining the appointment.

L.C.E's., or B.E's., will be given preference.

AG. CHIEF ENGINEER IN SIND.

C10914

NOTICE.

WANTED for the office of the Assistant Consulting Architect to Government, [illegible] a capable ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN on the Temporary Establishment. Must be a quick worker and thoroughly conversant with building construction. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Applicants must undertake to join by 1st November, 1921, at latest, if selected. Applications stating qualifications and forwarding copies of testimonials must be sent through present employers, if any, and must reach the undersigned by the 5th October, 1921.

(Sd.) D. N. H. BROWNE,
Executive Engineer.
Karachi Buildings, District.
C C10915

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Registered Office,
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GENUINE RAW LINSEED OIL, Genuine Pale Boiled Linseed Oil. Guaranteed freed from Lead. Quick Drying Varnish Paints. Black Bitumastic Paints, Dry in 10 minutes. Aluminium Paint mixed ready for use, Cloth Stamping Inks in White, Black, Blue, Red and Green specially recommended for Textile requirements.

Packing to suit customers' requirements.

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AT

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

	48 x 78 in. Rs. as. p.	48 x 96 in. Rs. as. p.
[illegible]	1 6 0	1 12
and Assorted	1 14 0	2 6 0
Fawn Strawberry. Blue, etc.	1 8 0	1 15

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47" x 95" equal Rs. 3-12-0 each.
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HARJIVAN VALJI.

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17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared an interim Dividend of Sh. 4 per share, less English Income Tax at the rate of Sh. 6 in the pound payable on the 3rd October, 1921, to the Proprietors as registered on 1st October, 1921.

TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th September to 1st October, both days inclusive.

S. S. KOHNAN MARU.

THE above Steamer is expected to arrive at Bombay on or about the 28th instant from Persian Gulf and will said for Singapore and Hongkong on the 30th instant. For rate of freight and further particulars.

Apply to,

A. NEMAZEE,
Agent,
Jiji House,
Ravelin St., Fort.
C1093

DUMAS.

PUBLIC MOTOR SERVICE.
October 1921.

FOR the convenience of visitors to Dumas, there will be a daily service from 1st to 31st October, leaving Surat at 7-15 a.m. and leaving Dumas at 6 p.m. Further particulars as to special cars and rates can be had from Mr. MANIRAM AMBARAM, Ag. Superintendent, Sachin State, Public Motor Service, Kirparam Mehta Street. Gopipura, Surat.

Telegram "AUTOBUS", Surat.
C10799

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILL LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Ltd., will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th of September, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 31st March, 1921.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th of September, 1921, to the 9th October, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st September, 1921.
C10924

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of October, 1921, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business, viz:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1921.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MORARBHAI VIJBHUKANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1921.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd October, 1921, to 17th October, 1921 (both days inclusive).

C10922

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TANSA COMPLETION WORKS.

THE following temporary staff is required from 1st November for the Engineer's Office at Kapurbawdi near Thana viz:—

			per month. Rs.
2	GENERAL CLERKS	at	75
1	TYPIST	at	100
1	STORE CLERK	at	75
1	DRAFTSMAN	at	100
1	TRACER	at	60
1	TELEPHONE CLERK	at	60

Applicants should preferably live at Thana as the salaries are to include all travelling allowances. It should be noted that the usual gazetted holidays will not be given. The office will be closed only on Sundays and on such days as the work are closed down.

Applications, stating age and experience supported by copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned upto TUESDAY, 18th October, 1921.

TRIVESS SMITH, ESQUIRE,
M. Inst. C.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th September, 1921.
C10929

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the advertisement appearing under my signature in the fifth Column on the second page of the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 26th of July, 1921, the Vendor's name has by oversight been put as Luxman Govind Dabholker instead of Luxman Mukund Dabholker. The said Notice should therefore be read subject to the above correction. The period of the said notice has therefore been extended to fourteen days from the date hereof.

Dated at Andheri this 26th September, 1921.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.
Vakil, High Court.
C10926

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE. THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.
(In Liquidation.)

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that CHHOTALAL A. CHOWAN has filed a suit against the Company to recover Rs. 55,500 for brokerage alleged to be due for bringing about the sale of the Company's Mill with interest and costs of the suit. The undersigned has received a letter from Ranchhordas Dhanji, one of the purchastrs of toe Company's property, containing important matter, bearing on the alleged claim for brokerage and requiring consideration by the Shareholders. A meeting of the Shareholders will therefore be held in the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1921, at 5-30 p.m., to consider and decide whether the undersigned should contest the said suit at the costs of the Company or agree to the amount claimed in the said suit being paid out of the assets of the said Company.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1921.

GIRDHARLAL H. MEHTA,
One of the Liquidators of the above Company.
C10905

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAGJIVAN GHELLABHAI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said—property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land and ground and the quit and ground rent tenure, situate on the Easternside of Samuel Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 164 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 487, New No. 6126, Old Survey No. 538 and New Survey No. 2548 together with the tenements and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Thackersey Mathuradas, on the West by Samuel Street, on the North by the property of Jayaraj Makanji and on the south by the property of Dharsi Hemraj and which premises are assessed under B ward No. 1576 and Street No. 55-57.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1921.

MULLA and MULLA
Purchasers Attorneys.
C10933

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1848 of 1920.

PREMJI HARJI AND COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business as Cotton Muccadums and Commission Agents at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

versus

(1) KARAMSEY JIVRAJ, (2) KARSONDAS JIVRAJ, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-litem the said Karamsey Jivraj, (3) MITHIBAI, widow of Jivraj Shanghji, the sons and widow of Jivraj Shanghji, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 19th day of March, 1921, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of Jivraj Shanghji, deceased, and mentioned in the said Plaint, and to the extent of the estate of the said Jivraj Shanghji in their hands, do pay to the Plaintiff firm the sum of Rupees Ten thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight annas five and pies six for debt and interest and costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin hereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date hereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 15th day of July, 1921, the following moveable property consisting of silk piece-goods, cloth and Jari (embroidery), one iron safe, one clock, four Mehta boxes, etc. (all in a shop at Khadak), one glass mirror cover, one small show glass cupboard, one iron safe, one small box containing 8 diamond gold rings, each ring set with one diamond small and big, one gold wrist watch, one gold Pattu, 8 churries set with gold pattis, two small pearl bangles, two silver sankla, one nickel plated watch, two couches, two gold bangles with gungari, one gold lavangia, one gold button, two silver anklets, one silver Thali, two gold pattis, six ivory churries, one easy chair, three wooden chairs, one wall mirror, two small steel trunks, etc. (at the place of residence at Khadak), was attached.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on THURSDAY, the 13th day of October, 1921, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), and the following day the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale dated 8th day of September, 1921, put up for sale by Public Auction in a shop at Khadak and in a residence at Khadak, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the saisfaction of the said decree, interest and costs and costs of previous and this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

Fur further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1921.

S. J. GILLUM,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C10932

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TWO TANKS, GRANT ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Hinduji Pragji and Co., the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives Halhani Satwaji Patel, the mortgagor, since deceased in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 31st October 1917, the 4th December 1917, 11th October 1918 the 24th March 1919 and 17th July 1919 respectively, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, sell the undermentioned immoveable properties on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure, (now redeemed from cess) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the North side of Grant Road without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3138, New No. 10025, Old Survey Nos. 4480, 4481, New Survey No. 5737 and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the property of Gokuldas Madhavji, on or towards the South by the said Grant Road and now by the property secondly described, on or towards the East by Bapty Road, on or towards the West by a gully.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land or ground situate at North side of Grant Road, outside the Fort, and within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 88 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3173, 3178, New No. 10025, Old Survey Nos. 4480, 4481, New Survey Nos. 5736, 5737 and which piece is in front of the property firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaokar, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 28th September, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT POONA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cursetjee Framjee Ghaswala, Jaleger Framjee Ghaswala and Ardeshir Framjee Ghaswala, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises at Poona, on SUNDAY, the 9th October, 1921, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), their extensive and very valuable landed property, known as "Modi Bagh", comprising of a large and commodious two-storied bungalow, recently extended and renovated with all modern conveniences, a detached Villa, Kitchens, Coach-houses, Stables, and Servants' Quarters, with an extensive land and compound, admeasuring 12 acres and 35 [illegible] or thereabout, suitable as a building and two large pucca-built Wells with [illegible] water, fit for drinking purposes, together with a number of toddy and [illegible] trees standing thereon. The premises are fitted throughout with water taps, [illegible] appropriately suitable for Rajas, Zamindars, Councillors, and High Class People.

The property is situated in a fashionable locality on the main Ganesh Khind Road, opposite to the residence of Mr. R. D. Tata and in close proximity of the Government House.

For the terms and conditions of sale, and other necessary particulars apply to Mr. Jehangir Dinshaw Ghaswala, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, West Street, Camp Poona, or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS. AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, SITUATE AT WARDEN ROAD.

Under instruction from Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors, for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 12th October 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises the following very valuable Bungalow, belonging to Mr. Toolsides Tejpal:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Warden Road Mahaluxmi without the Fort and in the Registration Subdistrict and Town and Island of Bombay with the Bungalows, messuages, tenements and houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 6,491 square yards or thereabouts which piece of land along with the other pieces of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 18, Collector's New No. 11318, Old Survey No. 80, and New Survey No. 1-7098, and which messuages, bungalows, tenements and houses standing thereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates & Taxes along with other tenements, under D Ward Nos. 3, 61, 3562, 3563-65 and 3566 and Street Nos. 38-10. 42, 2 and 3, Warden Road and which piece or parcel of land is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by an open passage and beyond that by the property of Madhawji Harriram, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vandrawands Purshotumdas and partly by the property of Thakersi Mulji, on or towards the North by the sea shore and on or towards the South partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshotumdas and partly by the Warden Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their Office Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 28th September, 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1921, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 637-47, 635-37, 629-33, 611-13, Case Nos. 13, 14, 15, 19, Doongri Street.

Auction Sale of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs, Department. In accordance with Section 38 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the New Customs House, Ballard Road on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following goods:—

Golf Sticks, Wearing Apparels, Deck Chairs and Old Tables and Chairs, Miscellaneous goods, etc., etc.

1 Iron Flag with wire, stays stay moorings and signal yard complete.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE AND EMPRESS.
EMPIRE AND EMPRESS.
EMPIRE AND EMPRESS.

COMMENCING SAT. 1ST OCT.
COMMENCING SAT. 1ST OCT.

MADAN THEATRES, LD.

Present the

MIGHTIEST SERIAL YET OFFERED
FIRST INSTALMENT.

Episodes Nos. 1, 2 and 3 or 7 parts of the World's Jungle Serial

THE SON OF TARZAN
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IN 15 Episodes or 30 Reels by
EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS
Author of Tarzan of the Apes, the romance of Tarzan, etc.,

Made by the same people who made Tarzan o the Apes and Romance of Tarzan.

STRONGER THAN THE OTHER TARZAN STORIES.

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Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MARIE CORELLI'S
MARIE CORELLI'S
Novel which has been read by millions
"INNOCENT"
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In 5—Reels
Featuring
MODGE STEWART

THE EMPRESS

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"ATLAS No. 2"
The Conclusion of a Great Mystery Drama
A FILM THAT THRILLS.
The second part of this drama brings the Story to a Crushing Climax.
"ATLAS No. 2"
Is a film of absorbing interest. You will relish the second part even though you have not seen the first.

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NEXT SATURDAY
A NOVEL AND ARTISTIC ATTRACTION.
Madan Theatres Limited.
Present
THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS
The Largest Concert Party Touring
Presenting an Original Entertainment of Opera Boufe Russian and International Dances.
Pantomine and Comedy Sketches. Famous Grand Opera. Russian Folk Songs and Dances.
14 RUSSIAN ORCHESTRA 14
Prima Donna....Madame BOURSKAIA. (From the Russian Opera)
Premiere Daneuse, Madame GORELOVA.
Principal Tenor.. Monsr. ARBATOFF.
Do Bass .. ,, MIROFOLSKII.
Do. Comedian ,, ALEXANDROFF
Second Dancer.. Madame DANILOVA.
Second Singer.. Madame GORUBZOVA.
Producer and
Author..... Monsr. BRATOFF.
General Manager Baron FITTINGHOFF.
20 CLEVER ARTISTES 20
PRICES AS USUAL
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.

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AT
EMPIRE CINEMA POONA.

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A PATHE SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHISON
American death—defying Hero of Dared-evil Deeds
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"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"
A thrilling tale of the great outdoors featuring the most fearless man in the World!
THIRD WEEK
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The most powerful Drama in 2 Reels
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TOM SANTSCH
the son of the Outdoors
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PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
TIME—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
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PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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Bengal Sweets
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Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.
FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE
Many other choicest and palatable varieties.
No fresh recommendation needed.
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We guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.

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Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

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PRESENTS
THE BRANDED FOUR
Seconds of staggering suspense; moments of maddening mystery; hours of heart interest and thrills you will find in this Select Serial of Superiority.
STARRING
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NEVA GERBER
SHOWS AT, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
DONT MISS THIS ONE
PRICES AS USUAL

Messrs. K, D. and Brothers present
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
the Third of their glorious Series of
THE BIGGEST SEVE N
Yet another supremely pathet an intensely dramatic Masterpiece ; Picture with, perhaps, the most beloved and the most admired screen beauty.
GERAL
in the principal role
"THE DEVIL-STONE"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)
It is a Cecil B de Mille production
Wallace Reid, star of many Lasky photoplays, who appeared as leading man with Geraldine Farrar in "Joan the Woman," and in the more recent Farrar production "The woman God Forgot," again appears as Miss Farrar's leading man in the latest Arteraft photoplay, "The Devil Stone."
"The Devil-Stone"
We are given a glimpse into the palace of Grenelda, the rites of sacrifice and the hurling to death of a Christian priest when Grenelda wrests from him the fatal stone, visualized by marcia Manot when she finds the emerald near her seacoast home in France. Apparently the curse which the dying priest placed upon Grenelda is carried down into the life of Marcia, for a series of direful events take place until after the death of Silas Martin, brought on through his attempt to sell the valuable relic and get rid of his wife.
Through the latter events of the story in America runs the thread of a romantic love, culminating in the happy marriage of Marcia and Guy Sterling, and the clearing of both of responsibility for the death of Silas Martin through the efforts of a noted criminologist, Robert Judson.
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
Four Shows To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

DO YOU REMEMBER
OR
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?
Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momial Shilajit—Khardyas. on, etc.
D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co.
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Tamil, English, some Hindustani. Apply Box No. 7237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1439

WANTED—A qualified MANAGER for a Chemist concern. Apply Box No. 7234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1430

WANTED CLERKS with knowledge of Accounts. Apply personally to KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road.
A R1465

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A fast TYPIST and CLERK for a local Office. Apply Box No. 7244, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1462

PACKER required, must be thoroughly experienced in packing China and Glass. Apply personally ARMY AND NAVY STORES.
A R1472

WANTED—Experienced COUNTER ASSISTANT for China Glass and Hardware Department. Apply Box No. 7252, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1472A

WANTED—PARSI LADY GRADUATE for Parsi lady for conversational English at Thakordwar: Five hours a week, stating salary. Apply Box No. 7250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1470

WANTED—Experienced FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, having also thorough knowledge of Lathework for Gin Press Factories. Apply sharp to RAI SAHEB SETH NARAYANDAS MANDSAUR C. I.
A R1451

BOOKBINDER—Wanted a Head Bookbinder, who has a practical knowledge of Account Bookmaking and general binding Good Salary for a capable man. Apply to Box No. 7240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1448

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MOTOR ENGINE FITTERS. Apply in person to the FIRST ASSISTANT to the Chief Engineer of the Yard, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. Pay according to qualifications.
A C10918

WANTED—A JAIN, B.A. or M.A. with teaching experience capable of managing a big Educational Institution. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to SECRETARY, Digamber Jain Charitable Institutions, Janwaribag, Indore C. I.
A R1435

WANTED—An ELECTRICIAN, experienced with Lift erection Work. Also an ARMATURE WINDER. Good salary to really competent men. Apply EASTERN ELECTRIC CO., Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.
A R1417

WANTED for Mofussil Mill, Gujarathi knowing MATRICULATES. Apply with copies of testimonials stating caste, age previous experience any other qualification and salary expected to Box No. 7247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1167

WANTED—An energetic and expert ENGINEER of long experience for an up country Spinning and Weaving Mill. Must have previous experience of Indian Mills Future prospects. Apply with testimonials with the least salary expected to Box No. 722b, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10906

WANTED An energetic and expert MILL MANAGER. One having good experience as a Spinning Master will be preferred. Stating previous experience of Indian Mills Apply with testimonials with salary expected to. MUNNALAL & CO. Munnalal Street, CAWNPORE.
A R1396

WANTED—A Hindi knowing GRADUATE, HEADMASTER for the Jain Swetambar Mitra Mandal Vidyalaya, Calcutta. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials and stating terms to PURANCHAND SAMSOOKHA, Secretary 47, Khangrapatty Street, CALCUTTA.
A R1444

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, able to take down lectures and reproduce copies by typestencil and "Roneo" duplicator process. Applicants must state where last employed and salary received, enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the ADJUTANT, Senior Officers' School, BELGAUM.
A R1461

WANTED—TRAVELLING and STATIONERY AGENTS for selling shares of highly profitable Limited concerns, on pay or commission or both Candidates having experience in this line with good connection and able to guarantee business need apply with particulars to THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIES & TRADES, LTD., P. O. Box 37, Cawnpore.
A R1217

WANTED.—One competent ENGINEER to undertake charge of erection and working of Sugar Factory Machinery. Only those holding 1st Class Bombay Boiler certificates and having considerable experience of machinery with some knowledge of Electrical Engineering need apply. Those having Sugar Factory experience preferred, salary according to qualifications. Also one WORK SHOP FOREMAN to take charge of the Work Shop of a Sugar Factory, must have sufficient experience and ability to undertake all routine repair work, salary Rs. 150 with prospects. Applicants must be able to join by beginning of December, 1921. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—THE MANAGING AGENTS, THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR CO., LTD., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R10912

WANTED.—Applications showing candidates' qualifications, previous experience and age, are invited for the Post of Chief Officer, Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality, carrying monthly salary of Rs. 600-50/1-800 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 60. They should reach the undersigned not later than 31st October 1921. The appointment which will be on probation for twelve months, shall be subject to Municipal Rules including Provident Fund Rules and to the provisions of Section 182 of the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901. Actual travelling expenses not exceeding double first class railway fare will be given to the candidate who is selected. He will have to join the appointment by 1st of January 1922 or a few weeks earlier if necessary. HOTCHAND C. T., Municipal Commissioner, For the City of Hyderabad Sind.
A C10927

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced SHARE TRANSFER CLERK is available for service. Apply Box No. 7241, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1457

WANTED—Suitable SITUATION by a young and energetic man, having highest educational qualifications (M.A.) in Economics, Commerce and Law, both Indian and Foreign, long business experience and high family connections Calls from big business houses or from States will be most welcome. Box No. 7219, Advt.Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1383

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANT Seeks EMployment of any nature. Apply Box No. 7242, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1458

WANTED by an energetic Parsi youth any indoor or outdoor employment, having good experience of six years of mercantile firm, accountancy, typewriting, etc. Apply Box No. 7227, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1415

HARDWORKING, honest Parse youth, fully experienced in Mill, Railway, Shipchandlers' Stores, Machineries, Mills' and Workshops', acquainted with bazars, desires change in situation. Can correspond, conduct business and manage Office independently. Can give best references. Apply Box No. 7246, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1466

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Office Rooms at 33, Medows Street, next to Armitage. Inquire at First Floor.
C R1455

TO BE LET—SPACIOUS ROOMS, facing Hornby Road, best for Hindu Family. Cheapest rent, Premium wanted. Apply Box No. 7248, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1468

TO BE LET—A well furnished BUNGALOW, fit for Princes and Chiefs. Apply Box No. 7243, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1459

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET—A spacious BUNGALOW, upper floor only at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA and Co., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R1456

TO BE LET—To High Class Hindoos only.—A storied BUNGALOW at Marrott Palace, Murzban Road, Andheri, about six minutes' walk from station. Apply, K. C. MARROTT, 189, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C R1433

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1299

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotous Rs. 6; 12 grefted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY
C10677

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—One Gin and Press Factory by Nesmyth Wilson in one lot or separate. One Marshall Sons 60 I.H.P. semi-portable Engine Boiler, Compound Cylinders, 150 lbs. pressure, Lathes. D. R. and S. R. Gins. Apply PHIROJSHAW & CO., Nesbit Road, Mazagon.
L R1402

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FOR B.A. STUDENTS—"Exhaustive Questions and Answers on Marvin's LIVING PAST" recommended by Professors. Price, Re. 1. Write to: C. G. PARIKH, Ladwada, Baroda.
L R1434

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Pupils to be trained thoroughly in Motor mechanism and driving. Success guaranteed, shortest time. Fees moderate. Apply BOMBAY MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL, opposite Zanana Stores, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
M R1460

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc. etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes" Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

A FIRM is willing to part with Telephone. Apply stating premium willing to pay to Box No. 7248, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R1469

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

ELEPHANT FOR SALE—Handsome elephant of good breed. Fast and convenient ride. Height 8 feet 6 inches. Tusk 1 foot 9 inches long 10 inches thick. Price Rs. 7,000. Apply to RAO SAHAB, P. O. Churahat Rewa, C. I.
N R1411

HOTELS, ETC.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER,

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFLE.—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN AND CO., Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets for Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re. 1 each.
S R1436

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PAPER INDUSTRY.—For expert advice on Paper industry, Consult. Mr. AHMAD HASAN, Paper Expert, 1, Ghasyarimandi, LUCKNOW.
T R1414

FOR SALE—Two "Gold Medal" Tennis rackets in quite new condition. Prices very moderate. Apply Box No. 7251, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1471

FOR SALE.—Portable Steam Engines, Centrifugal and Contractors' Pumps, latest type Wheat Grinding Mills, Balata Belting, etc., etc., Apply Box No. 7236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1437

WALK UP before it is too late. Be ready for THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO BOMBAY and DECORATE your Houses, Shops, Offices, Fronts and Facings, etc. The sooner your order the cheaper, drop a post card to THE ROYAL PAINTING DECORATING CO., Paint Merchants and Painting Contractors, 233, Hornby Road, Setna House, Fort Bombay.
T R1464

PURCHASE IN PANIPAT—Oil Engine Cylinder, Ginning and Crude Oils. An oil engine of Robson maker, a good rice machine with spare pieces can be had from us. Price for the said engine Rs. 6,000 only and for the rice machine Rs. 400 only. We sell cylinder oil for steam and oil engines and ginning and Crude oils as well at a very comparatively cheaper rate. Communicate with us "thus" CHATARBHUJ & CO., Kothi Rly. Road, PANIPAT.
T R1331

175 RUPEES, Improved Model 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up to date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. List price Rs. 220. Secure one early, we have very few left now. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters, possessing all time and labour-saving devices. Lowest prices. We also stock Secondhand and Rebuilt Typewriters of All Makes. Rs. 100 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co. Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869 W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 125, Empire 2 ...	140
Oliver 5, Rs. 115, 125, Oliver 5 ...	140
Royal No. 6, Brief Size ...	175
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Lost 29, latest, Brief, little used ...	250
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 175, 5, 250, Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, Rs. 190, Brief 225, Policy ...	275
Remington 10, Visible, 210, 275, Brief	290
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, 900, Br., ...	325
Remington 10, new, used few days ...	375
Underwood 5, new, used few days ...	325
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	220

Ribbons, Carbons, Accessories, Repairs
NICOLLS & CO., Typewriter Experts, 220, Patti Trustkhs, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OWING to sudden illness of our representative Mr. K. Mukerjee, who stopped at New Sardar Asram was compelled to leave Bombay. All communications should be addressed to Messrs. CADDLE and Co., 8, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
C10937

WANTED

SUPERINTENDENT and SECRETARY to the Schools Committee; Gujarati knowing graduate having educational knowledge will be preferred. Salary Rs. 100—10—150 plus Rs. 5 cycle allowance. Both outward and office duty will have to be performed. Applications should reach the undersigned before 10th October, 1921.

(Sd.) M. K. DIXIT,
Chairman Schools Committee,
Surat City Municipality.
C10936

NOTICE.

THE PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office at 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 29th of September, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. to confirm the Resolution re. reduction of capital passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 7th of September, 1921.

By order of the Board,
MANU SUBEDAR and Co.,
Managing Agents.
C10938

CARBON PRODUCTS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 47A, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 5th day of October, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 30th June, 1921.

II.—To confirm appointments of new Directors.

III.—To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1921, to Wednesday, the 12th day of October 1921, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
for CARBON PRODUCTS, LIMITED.
JAFFERBHOY HAJEEBHOY and Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 21st September, 1921.
C10934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CHIEF STORES and the Local Branches will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 29th and FRIDAY, the 30th instant for Stock-taking.
C10935

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
128, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY SHOP AT CHAKLA STREET TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., receiver in Suit No. 1148 of 1921 (Fatmabai and another vs. Ahmed Jusub and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 6th October, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Chakla Street, the stock-in-trade, goodwill and the right of occupancy of the shop. The stock-in-trade consists of socks, underwears, breaches, stockings, gunjis, mufflers, caps, show cases, writing tables, chairs, safe, cash boxes, etc., etc.

The above will either be sold in one lot or in separate lots.

Catalogues are published and the goods on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, OPPOSITE DARAB MANOR.
Suit No. 2693 of 1921.

Abdula Abdul Rahim, vs. Kikabhai Natwarlal Jamietram.

Under instructions from the plaintiff Mr. Abdulla Abdul Rahim, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 16th day of August, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th October next, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land organised containing by admeasurement two thousand 2696 decimal point fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, situate at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay and assessed under Collector's Old No. 30, New No. B/16359, Old Survey No. 3/26, and New Survey Nos. 2 and 3/7224 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward D and Ward No. 3307 (3) and Street No. 10A and bounded as follows, on the East the said Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the North by the land belonging to the late Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, on or towards the West by the land belonging to the Bank of India Ltd., and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Mr. A. S. Mehenti.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their office 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SECOND KAMATIPURA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Mr. Abdoolhoosein Tajbhoy the sub-mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Abdulli Chhagan the sub-mortgagor and Valiji Moosaji the Mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of October 1919 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 3rd October will sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Government vacant ground, situate at Kamatipura Second Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 57 7/9 and 88 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3552 New No. 10301 Old Survey No. 3130, and New Survey No. 5902 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Shaikh Abba Shaikh Chand Gavlee, on or towards the West by the house of Dewoobai Vanjaran on or towards the North by the Kamatipura Third Street and on or towards the South by the Kamatipura second Street and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No 1148 and Street No. 175.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Second Kamatipura Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 57 7/9 and 88 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3553 and 3554 New No. 10302, 10303 Old Survey Nos. 3131 and 3132 and New Survey No. 5902, 5903, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 1149 and Street No. 177 and bounded as follows. On the [illegible] by the vacant ground of E[illegible] Bora on the West by Dharmaji Satta and Nara[illegible]armaji Satta on the North by the Third Kamatipura Street and on the South by the said Kamatipura Second Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 CASES BEST COLGATE'S PERFUMERY AND 36 CASES CUTICURA SOAP.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 1st October, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms by order of American Offices concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting Indentor, the following:—

8 cases 200 doz. bottles each of 1 oz. Cashmere Bouquet.
6 cases 60 doz. bottles of 2 oz. Cashmere Bouquet.
3 cases 105 doz. bottles of 1 oz. Cashmere Bouquet.
7 cases 35 doz. bottles of 2 oz., Cashmere Bouquet.
60 doz. bottles of ½ oz. Cashmere Bouquet.
120 doz. bottles of 1 oz. Cashmere Bouquet.
12 doz. La France Rose bottles of 1 oz.
6 doz. White Rose bottles of 1 oz.
30 cases each containing 60 doz.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BOBBINS, SHUTTLES, RICE STARCH, GLASS BEADS, OAK WOOD FURNITURE, LEATHER BELTING, LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 1st October, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

12 cases each 50 gross Weft Bobbins No. 1302.
41 cases each 50 gross Conical Bobbins No. 1301.
29 cases Shuttles No. 559 of assorted sizes.
4 cases Shuttles No. 560 of assorted sizes.
33 cases Shuttles No. 561 of assorted sizes.
30 bags each about 112 lbs. Rice Starch.
2 rolls Leather Belting, 260 and 330 feet.
3 cases containing Oak wood furniture, wardrobe, dinner wagon, dressing table, washstand, dining table, side-board, record cabinet, occasional table, mahogany oval mirror.
3 cases Belt.

On account and risk of the Insurance Co. concerned:—

4 cases glass beads.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mayo Road, 'Gool Mansion", very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated-wares dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side-board and dumbwaiters, electric table lamps and fans, rich carpets, fancy vases, old China jars and table ornaments, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, by Roberts drawing room suite of sofas chairs, fancy cabinets, writing tables, glass door book cases, easy chairs, benches and teapoys, cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, ice box, single and double meatsafes aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. P. Corus Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 28th September, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the Remaining unclaimed Parcels, etc., at Bori Bunder will be proceeded with to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th Sept., 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

THIS EVENING.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present the sublime ages-old Story of

"Raja Harishchandra"

The ancient King, who was challenged by the Gods to prove his Truthfulness and who came out triumphant through the ordeal.

It is a wonderfully beautiful super-production by the Hindoostan Film Mfg. Coy.

"Raja Harishchandra"

was sworn to Truth. He sacrificed his worldly wealth, his throne—aye, was on the point of sacrificing his wife—rather than desert his Veracity. This is perhaps the most popular Story of Ancient Mythology ever attempted on the Screen.

IT IS A TWO-FOLD PROGRAMME
Four parts of our Current Serial
(Fresh Episodes 11 and 12) of
"THE CARTER CASE"
Four Shows to-day; at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road).

Dr. J. N. SEN L.M.S.
(HOMOEO & BIOCHEMIST)
Treats most successfully all obstinate and chronic cases and guarantees cure. All correspondence is strictly confidential. Why suffer any more? Write to-day.
Behar Chemical Works.
MIHIJAM, E. I. R.

DRILL
MANTLES
LECT
FANS, LAMPS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO.
HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DRUG DISEASED!
DO YOU WANT HEALTH!
THEN USE.
J. B. L. CASCADE
the World's Greatest Drugless Remedy for All Diseases.
Price Rs. 57/8
Cures Constitation, and all other diseases etc.
SEND FOR ITS FREE BOOKLET
SOLE AGENT:
B. P. MADON
Health Culture Depot. Santa Cruz
Bombay Branch 22 Carnac Road.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hrs to 8 a.m. of 28-9-1921.	Actual since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Sept. 26th. 1919.		1920.	
	In.	Cs.	In.	Cs.	In.	Cs.
Colaba (Observatory)	0	00	85	77	63	80	39	39
Fort (Sc. Gc. Hpl.)	0	00	88	34	73	20	45	41
Esplanade (Sch. Hospital)	0	00	81	51	69	23	44	15
Byculla (F. F. Hpl.)	0	00	86	31	74	86	44	72
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill)								

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th September 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Ambala. Day temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual; night temperature is nearly normal or above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Allahabad humidity is in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and in south-west Rajputana. Humidity is in in defect at Bikaner and in excess at other stations in Rajputana. Day temperature is lower than usual; night temperature is nearly normal at Ajmer and in Sind and is below the average elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.15" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in north Gujarat and Central India West humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual except on the west Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Saugor and Hoshangabad and in defect at Nagpur. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan. Skies are moderately clouded and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad and Nizamabad reports 0.10" and 1.17" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Nizamabad humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Hyderabad; night temperature is near normal.

General Remarks:—There has been nearly general rain on the Madras coast and in north Hyderabad and local rain in the Madras Deccan and Central India West. A break in the rains prevails over the rest of the reporting area. No station records rain exceeding an inch, the largest fall reported being one of 0.51" at Colombo. Day temperature is lower than usual in Rajputana and the adjacent districts. A western disturbance is affecting the extreme north.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are probable in Madras, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th September 1921.

The monsoon is generally active in Burma and northeast India. A western disturbance is approaching Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the Konkan and on the north Madras coast and local in the Bay Islands, Upper Burma, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the north Punjab and Malabar.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair, Victoria Point, Kyaukpyu, Dhubri one and a half inches, Silchar three; Cherrapunji six; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Chittagong six; Mymensing four; Bogra one and a half and Jalpaiguri four.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	In.	29.162
Temperature of Air	deg.	80.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76 1
Dew Point		74 4
Relative humidity of Air		0 811
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky ... ... cloudy—10)		5·2
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		85 3
Minimum do do		74 0
General direction of Wind } From Midnight:: Midnight }		WSW, W.
Movement:: Wind do.	miles	142
Fall of Rain	inches	0 10
Total fall during month "	"	12 96
do. year "	"	86 79
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 27th Sept.		0 09

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.
HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soft.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Monday ...	3rd Oct	m 0 8	29 8
		6 1'a	28 7

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soft.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Monday ...	3rd Oct	m 6 9	16 6
		6 19a	14 6

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List Free on Application.

ZANGI is the latest improved fountain Pen. Pens sold in 1916 still work good. Parts always available. Idle or unsuitable pens impossible. *V. P. on 7 days, approval.* ZANGI Safety Screw Cap Rs. 5-4 propelling or Self-filling 7- Calendar Clip Ans. 8.

ALL MAKES OF PENS REPAIRED

Factory Sales Co., No. 10 Darya Ganj, Delh'

Save Cattle Lives by Using "Holy" Sandal Slipper

Economic and Comfortable Foot Wea.

WARRANTED FREE FROM ANIMAL TOUCH

Specially manufactured to suit all Nationality and each industrialt aste from Indegenous vegetable dry products.

Strong and Durable Easily Last One Year

Will Tread all Restricted area keeps well on Hilly Tracts largely in use all over India Burma and Ceylon.

Prices :—Shoe and Slipper Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-0 in all sizes Postage and Packing free

HOLY SHOE FACTORY

14, Laksmi Datta L Baghbazar, Calcutta.

IBIS

Of the Parfumerie Supreme of Paris is a perfect floral perfume, possessing that undefinable something which governs a woman's preference in the matter of a favourite perfume.

Sole Agents

Messrs. S. FISCHER

91, FORT STREET OPP. G. P. O.

Wholesale from

Messrs F. M. CALCUTTAWALA

Abdul Rehman Street,

BOMBAY

ABBE HAMON'S

20. WONDERFUL HERBAL CURES.

Positive cures for Chronic Diabetes Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Albuminuria, Bronchitis, Asthma, Eczema, Paralysis, etc., etc., Very satisfactory results. Ask for descriptive booklet by Dr. Loin of the Faculty of Paris.

SOLE AGENTS:

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY.

It goes without saying that

Baliwalla & Homi

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway, and Kalbadevi Road, are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprize and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having more than one gold medal, for superb workmanship.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, 26th September, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Sept.	
Oct.	14 59
Nov.	14 28
Dec.	14 21
Jan.	13 93
Feb.	—
Mar.	13 76
April	—
May	13 27
June	—
July	12 99
Aug.	13 75

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 26th Sept. 1921.

Futures at New York,	Oct.	19 75
	Jan.	20 12
	Mar.	19 95

Liverpool, 26th Sept. 1921

Cotton Daily, Mid. U.G.O.C.—	Oct.	14 32
	Jan.	13 77
	Mar.	14 38
Liverpool	May	13 01

London 26th Sept. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/8 3/4 Dull
Bar Gold	85 10 11 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	41 3/4 Steady

DISCOUNTS.

London, 24th Sept. 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 9/16
" Fine Trade Bill 3 m/st	5 1/4
" " " 6 "	5 3/4

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block 161

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags

Sept.-Oct. Nominal ... £19/5

Tone :—Steadily held.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Oct.

Nov.-Dec. Value 34/3

" Months Jan. April Sellers 35

New York 24th Sept. 1921.

Demand Bills 3 73 00

EXCHANGE.

London, 24th Sept. 1921.

On London in Paris	62 31
In Germany	407 00
In Italy	91 20

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 97
Christiana	29 50
Amsterdam	11 72
Switzerland	21 61

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Sept. 27.

Today 14 points were reported higher in New York futures. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach April/May at Rs. 557 and gradually advanced till Rs. 566. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 557 and Rs. 562 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 564. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 567. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 568 and

Fine M G Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 492 and steadily advanced till Rs. 502. Fully Good M G Benbal December/January was Rs. 423 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and Local millwalas as well as exporters were purchasing nice ready quality at current rates. Ordinary quality was neglected. About 6,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	567
Fully Good Bangal Dec.-Jan	428
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	507

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1921.

F. G. Broach	April-May,	565
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan,	420
Fine Oomra's	Dec.-Jany.	503

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
Punjab	475	390	375	—	
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	540	530	510	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	570	550	540	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 3	555	545	525	—
M.G. Broach	—	—	—	—	—
Southerns	—	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th September 1921:

		Bales. Cwts.
Cotton		4990 "
Wheat		538 "
Linseed		3099 "
Rapeseed		2744 "
Gingellyseed		1380 "
Poppyseed		397 "
Groundnuts		1101 "
Cottonseed		3893 "
Rice		115980 "
Myrobollams		1681 "
Cottonseed		6 13 "
Nuxvomica		Nil "
Gram		2951 "
Jowar		1798 "
Mauza		Nil "
Barley		199 "
Bajra		530 "
Coal		11270 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3 p.m. Bombay, 27th Sept. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/8 7/16
Bank Demand	1-8 15/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-8 1/16
Doc. Demand	86¾
American Dollars	376
Bombay Dollars	194
Shanghai	191
Japan	176
Singapore	180

Market : Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued rate: for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

27th Sept. 1921

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sheets	3/6	76	0	0
Rods		76	0	0
Tubes	1 1/8	78	0	0
Do.	1 1/8	76	0	0
Do.	1 1/8	78	8	0
Do.	1	78	8	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1921

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sheets	3/6	81	0	0
Do.	1	81	0	0
Do.	1 1/8	81	0	0
Do.	1 1/8	81	0	0
Do.	1 1/8	81	8	0
Do.	1	81	8	0
Japanese Copper Rates.			not	
Panch taba Joint		93	8	0
Copper English Bars.		88	0	0
Brass Bars.		86	8	0
Lead		48	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

6-0 p.m. 27th September 1921 Bazaar Terms:

Ready	Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	86	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	83	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	88	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	2	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	8	0
Teaseed, White	85	0	0
Teaseed, Gujar 75-25	90	0	0
Teaseed, Black	70	0	0
Teaseed, Gujar 50-50	78	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	4	0
Groundnuts	85	0	0
Jawa	52	0	0
Mowrasood	6	8	0
Nuxvomsed	62	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	10	2	0
Wheat September	12	0	0
Linseed May,	14	11	0
Linseeds Septembor	14	0	0
Cotton Seeds ready delivery	43	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Bars gold ready Rs. 29/8/0
Bars gold forward Rs. 29/5/0
Bars silver ready Rs. 97/14/0
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 97/14/0

EXCHANGE.

On London. Bank's selling T T 1/5-7/16
On London. Bank's selling D D 1/5-15/32
On London. Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5-7/8
On London. Bank's buying T T 1/5½
On London. Bank's buying D D 1/5-9/16
Tone of Exchange. Uncertain.
On Paris. Bank's selling D D Frcs 373
On Paris. Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 393
On Paris. Bank's buying D D Frcs 383
On Japan. Bank's selling T T Rs. 175
On Japan. buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 169
On Hongkong. Bank's selling D D Rs. 201
On Shanghai. Bank's selling D D Rs. 291
On Singapore. Bank's selling D D Rs. 169
On New York. Bank's selling D D Rs. 310
London Gold per oz ready 110-11
London Silver per oz ready 41.6
London Silver per od forward 41-2
Tone of Silver. Quiet steady. Buyers satisfied. India sold and China bought
Aerican Cross rate S 3.73¾
Paris Cross rate. Frcs 52.50
Italian Cross rate. 90.50
Swiss Cross rate. 21.70
Belgium Cross rate. Frcs 52.90

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 84
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100-10
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97
3 1/2 per cent Paper 59
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 2900, By Cotton 1390, By Dyeing 1945, Century 1230, Cent India 5220, Colaba Land 2950, Crescent 830, Currimbhoy 2327/8, David 1810, Fazuibhoy 1770, Finlay 1515. Ind Bleaching 210, Ind Malwa 790, Kasturchand 1645, Kohinoor 3775, New Great 1165, Pearls 1467/8. Phoenix 1340, Shapurji 530, Swan 1487/8, Simplex 1215, Swadeshi 5345.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 780, By Burma 560, By Burma N I 157/8, pr, Bt Burma Petrol 13/4, By Steam 317/8, By Tramway 142/8, Bundi Cement 45, Ind Cement 400, Katni Ordinary 297/8. Katni Defd 1400, New India Ins 1/8 dis, Shivrajpur 34. Tata Ord 102/8, Tata Defd 602/8, Tata New Ord 92/8, Tata New Defd 515, Tata Hydro 940, Tata Oil 107/8, Tata Bank 24/8, Scindia Steam 10/8

COLOUR MARKET.

Sept. 27.

The Colour Market indicates further decline. Home prices are lower, local demand is poor and the coming goods will cost less owing to the favourable exchange; all these circumstances are likely to tell upon the present truling rates in the market. Many of the big merchants are compelled to warehouse their goods owing to abnormal slackness in the market. Every day witnesses a further nervousness. Small transactions pass in Alizarine 20 per cent. forward Congo Red is offered very cheap, but in want of stocking tendency business not reported. The tone is poor and there are no immediate prospects of improvement.

Quotations :—

Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 450 per cask of 4 cwts.

Alizarine 20 per cent. B, Rs. 140/150 per cwt.

Congo Red 2 per cent. Rs. 2-12 per lb.

Congo Red Niz, Rs. 3-12 per lb.

Congo Red Bolt, Rs. 3-12 per lb.

Magenta Crystals, Rs. 13/14 per lb.

Methyl Violet, Rs. 8 per lb.

Malachite Green, Rs. 9 per lb.

Direct Green, Con, Rs. 6 per lb.

Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 5 per lb.

Delta Purpurine, Rs. 7-8 per lb.

Fast Red Madrasi, Rs. 10/11 per lb.

Sulphur Black, Rs. 2-4 to 2-12 per lb.

MILL STORES.

Sept. 27.

The quotations are as under :—

Heads, Rs. 3-4.

Reeds, As. 5.

Pickers, Rs. 110.

Picking Bands, Rs. 2-12.

Fillets, Rs. 1-8.

Roller Cloth, Rs. 19-8.

Roller Skins, Rs. 115.

Slubbing Tubes, Rs. 45.

Conical Pirn, Rs. 9.

Ring Rabbeth 5in. Rs. 13.

CHEMICALS.

Sept. 27.

No material changes in values have been recorded. The drop continues in the rates of various heavy chemicals. The rate of exchange has improved, though for the last two days, it is steady; this improvement has tended to bring down the values still further. The demand has been very small. Aniline salt is absolutely quiet.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

There was little more business done in coal shares to-day, prices remaining firm. [illegible] business was reported in jute shares. In miscellaneous section Dunbar Cotton after remaining inactive at about Rs. 395 closed firm with buyers over Rs. 600. There was again good inquiry for Somastipore sugar. Following were closing quotations.

Coal :—Auckland 3-2, Baraboni 18-4, Bhulanbararee 61 x.d., Bokare and Ramgurh 46-12 c.d. Equitable 33-12, Gopalichuck 11.4 Kalaphari 26-12, New Kendah 13-4, North Laikdih 15-10, Patmohna 11-8, Phularitand 7-6, Samla Kendra 18.8 c.d.

Jute :—Anglo India 312 s.l., Auckland 223-8, Century 7-12, Clive 35, Dalhousie 375. Empire 53, Howrah 37-12, and 39-4 s.l., Hooghly 82, Kankinarrah 436, Kinnison 915 s.l., Lansdowne deb) 92, Northbrook 58-12 Nuddea 52-8, Union 527, Waverley 9.

Miscellaneous :—Agra United Mill 9.4, Automatic Toools 6-12, Bengal Luxmi Cotton 170, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 4, British India Corporation 92, Burmah Finance and Mining 4-2, Berar Nagpur Cotton 583, Central Provinces Cement 8-4 and 8-12 s.l., Dunbar Cotton 606, Ivan Jones 8.8, Kumardhubi Engineering 12-12, Kesoram Cotton 20-8, Madan Theatres 104, Marshall Sons 8-12, New Savan Sugar 10-12, Port Shipping 21, Premier Oil 9-4, Peaces Steam way and Engineering 3-6, Somastipore Sugar 14.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 59-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 59-8. War Bonds short loans 100-6 and long periods at 100-4 per cent.

Exchange :—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling five and nine sixteen pence and demand bills one shilling five and nineteen thirty-two pence.

A JAIN RAJKEYA SABHA

To the Editor of "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Different institutions are founded for different communities to work socially as well as politically, here in Bombay. It is to be much regretted that neither are the Jains taking any leading part in the political matters, nor is there any institution to work to that, end. The Jains are backward and still backwards do they fall in social as well as political matters. It is, therefore, much to be desired to have an institution something like "Jain Rajkiya Sabha" to promote the welfare of the community and to share the political struggle of India's freedom.

I have reasons to believe that if such a scheme is taken up it would receive the strong support of the public and many persons to help the movement. I hope that persons like Mr. Revashanker Jagjivanbhai. Mr. Gulabchand Debchand would take up the question and would do the needful in the matter.—Yours, etc.

"M."

MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND LTD.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The above function took place on Sunday the 25th instant at Hilabag. Shet Hansraj Pragji Thakarsey was voted to the Chair. Mr. Desai, one of the Directors read the annual report from which it appeared that the Association has four branches, one being for lending money to needy persons on moderate terms, the second self-help branch meant for inviting small monthly contributions which are to remain in the Fund for a stipulated term of years, the third being the Mutual Help branch and the fourth being Shri Shivaji Edunation branch. All these branches have been steadily prospering and greatly helping the poor and needy persons to keep them from usurious money-lenders, the Association having at its disposal about Rs. 29,000 to lend to their members. During the year under report about Rs. 15,000 were lent mostly in small sums. Rao Saheb K. R. Korgaokar and Messrs. Khandre and Hazare spoke about the good work of the Association. The president then ready to help forward such institutions meant for the welfare of the Maratha Community.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Cracovia, Leva, Trieste, etc.
S S Indiana, Backstorm, Freementle.
S S Ormara, Hall, Chittagong.
S S Karoa, Stewert, Durban.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kumari Huni for Calicut, etc.
Steamer Sarasvati for Calicut, etc.
Steamer Sangola for Rangoon.

S S Ahmedi :—The Eastern S N Co's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J Cunningham, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cracovia :—The Lloyd Triestino Co's steamer Cracovia, 4565 tons, Captain P Leva, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karoa :—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karoa, 3607 tons, Captain W T Stewert, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 27.

S S Soudan for London :—20 bales W carpets, Thos. Cook and Sons; 11 bales goat skins, A Abdulla and Co; 8 bales hemp, F F Campbeli and Co; 170 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 14 bales W carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Soudan for Antwerp :—55 bales cotton, Vardhuman Bros.

S S Frankenfels for Hull :—7000 cwts cotton seed, 4000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts myrabollams, Bhagwandas Damji and Co.

S S Frankenfels for Antwerp :—260 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co.

S S Wye Crag for Hamburg :—440 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 55 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 160 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons.

S S Umzinto for Hamburg :—33 bales cotton, Damji Bhanji; 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 162 bales cotton, Arjoon Khimji and Co; 440 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Umzinto for Antwerp :—1500 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe :—2000 bales cotton, Osaka Menka Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Killachand Devchand; 500 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 1075 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Banca for Shanghai :—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 140 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co; 15 cases butter, The Globe Dairy Co.

S S Banca for Kobe :—300 bales cotton, Killachand Devchand.

S S Banca for Osaka :—500 bales cotton, Killachand Devchand.

S S Moriko Maru for Hongkong :—1250 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji.

S S Moriko Maru for Kobe :—115 cases hollow beads, Jenna and Co; 2 cases W carpets, Abdoolly Esabhoy; 36 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 27.

S S City of New York from New York, Agents W and A Graham and Co :—6 cases medicines, 52 cases vaseline, 87 cases 22 boxes clocks, 201 cases printing paper, 2 boxes 6 cases automobiles, 1 0cases quinine pills, 10 cases sugar milk, 25 bubbles, rosin, 1922 bubbles domestics, 9 cases typewriters, 1389 bubbles 145 drums 150 boxes lubricating oil, 3 cases planes, 132 bundles window glass, 16 kegs antline dyes, 10 cases soap, 750 bubbles cotton domestics, 216 cases cigarettes, 2 hogsheads tobacco, 5 cases stationery, 32 bubbles grease, 10 cases beans, 26 casks chain.

S S Warcuta from Colombo, Agents B I S N Co Ltd :— 8barrels wine, 3 cases dry fish, 3 cases dry colours, 1 barrel L oil, 3800 bags kamboo, 2387 bags chalam, 3423 robbins 853 bags copra, 277 bags paper, 793 bags cocoanut oil cakes, 100 bags ginger, 795 barrels groundnut oil, 251 casks groundnut oil, 331 bundles 241 jottas coir ropes, 425 bundles 4211 jottas coir yarn, 100 chests 31 cases tea, 440 bundles cotton, 2105 bags 629 jottas cocoanuts, 42 bags wheat, 33 bags gram, 38 bags cardamoms, 200 boxes coffee.

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no matter how she is feeding her little one, should obtain this booklet. It is a perfect mine of useful information on the hundred and one points affecting baby which inevitably arise from day to day.

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will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

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Guaranteed Scientific Cure for Leprosy just discovered. Cures anasthesia, lost eye cooper spots, ulcers nodules, sore feet, and kindred troubles of all varieties of leprosy and para-leprosy in a very short time by medicines for internal use and fumigation local application and bath. Whole set lasts 45 days Rs. 15 Cure within 3 months.

Leucoderma—specifics remove whit patches like a magic. Lost pigments restored. Cures in 2 months. Both internal and external medicines at Rs. 10 per set to last one month.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS.

MIHIJAM E. I. R.

TEXTILE TALKS. No. 11.

ROLLER SKINS

There are few greater differences of quality than in leather goods. Take Roller Skins for instance. Here are qualities ranging from the sort that no self-respecting Manager would use to the kind that is a great deal too good for the job. Price alone is no criterion of quality. In your own experience probably you have found that the most expensive Roller Skins did not necessarily mean the most efficient or the most lasting. That is because one maker can turn out a Roller Skin of an equal quality to another, but at a cheaper price. This result is obtained by efficient organising and a high output. Such a skin is the "ABBOT" brand, made by High Price & Co. of Wrexam. It is a Roller Skin at a medium price, but is equal in quality to the most expensive selling in this market. Organisation, efficient labour saving machinery, and large output enables the Manufacturers to shade the price without sacrificing quality. The "ABBOT" is the trade-mark of Hugh Price & Co. and stands not merely for a good Roller Skin, but a Roller Skin that gives you excellent value for the money you pay for it and the return it gives you in service. It has taken years of hard work to establish their product and thousands of pounds to create their good-will. Obviously the makers would do nothing to bring either into question. That is why you can depend on the uniform quality of a Roller Skin made by Hugh Price & Co. If a cheaper skin is required, there is a quality to meet this demand. The "SUNROG" is made by the same concern and for certain classes of work is the best you can get at the price. In either case remember that you mean a Hugh Price & Co.'s Roller Skin when you want the best value for the money.

Samples and prices gladly forwarded on request.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

SOLE AGENTS.

Anderson Rogers & Co.,

56, Esplanade Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF ADEN.

"UNFAIR AND SCANDALOUS."

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

When the Council met after lunch Mr. Sethna moved that a representation be made to the Secretary of State that the administration of Aden be continued under the Government of India and not transferred to the Colonial office. This was supported by Sir Dinshah Watcha, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, and Mr. Pratt and was opposed by Mr. Froom from the commercial point of view.

Mr. Bray, Foreign Secretary, observed that the attitude of the Government was one of benevolent neutrality but poined out that it was the uncertainty of expenditure that political, military and financial commitments would assure or rather the certainty that they must expand with the contraction of the world that had led Government quite dispassionately to revive this old question of Aden. In the end the resolution was carried, Government members remaining neutral.

STORES PURCHASE.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas moved that instructions be sent to the High Commissioner in England that at the time of placing orders for materials required in India by the Government he should put them in the cheapest market for materials of the same quality.

Mr. Sethna strongly supported the desolution.

As it was quarter to six further discussion was postponed to the next non-official day and the council adjourned till to-morrow when the official business will be transacted.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Sethna moved that a representation be made to the Secretary of State that the administration of Aden be continued under the Government of India and not transferred to the Colonial Office. He said that from the speech of Mr. Montague on the 14th July, it was clear that the transfer of Aden to the Colonial Office was a *fait accompli*. But the replies elicited by a non-official member in the Assembly the other day, gave hope that the decision could still be revised. Mr. Sethna then referred to the protests made by several political and commercial organisations in all parts of the country on the proposed transfer and said that no reason was forthcoming from the Government for the transfer.

SECRET DIPLOMACY.

If Aden was transferred to the Colonial Office then the positions of Indians in Aden would be no better than what it was in the colonies at the present time.

GOVERNMENT VIEW.

Mr. Dennys Bray, Foreign Secretary, said that within the last few months this ancient question of Aden had become a matter of practical politics and at the same time a matter of some burning controversy. Government were grateful to the Hon. member for having brought this question because they were anxious to have before them the considered opinion of this Council. They were so anxious that the views of India must be unadulterated by any official tincture that he had asked the Government members to refrain from voting one way of the other. The attude of Government in this matter was of the benevolent neutrality. The strength of the mover lay in his powerful appeal to sentiment. There was no "khabbardar" lurking behind the speaker's words. Sentiment was one of the greatest forces in the world and was never more strong than when it sprang from a conscious spirit of nationalism but Aden was not part of the soil of the sacred soil of India. It was part of the soil of Arabia. He did not think that the argument about population should be pressed too strongly when the Indian population was but a fifth of the total poplation and a comparatively smaller number than the indigenous people. From the strategic point of view his opinion was that as Aden was a strategic centre not merely to India but to the whole Empire, nay to the whole world, it was impossible that Aden should remain even for a month in the hands of any power however strong on the land that was now at the same time one of the greatest sea powers of the world But in the Aden Protectorate there were frontier tribes and chiefs just like the Mahsuds were to Indians on the frontier here. They had to consider not merely Aden, Protectorate but the great personages that loom in the background. One of the greatest results of the war had been a contraction of the world. Vast countries that used to lie outside the main currents of world politics, were now coming into the whirlpool. Nowhere was this more plain than in Arabia. Those responsible for the administration of Aden would find their responsibilities inevitably increased as years went on. Was India prepared for such a great enlargement of her frontiers? If she was then the course of Government was clear.

ADEN EXPENDITURE GROWING.

Expenditure in this year's budget was between fifty to sixty lakhs and it was probable that this sum would be ten times bigger in future. Every year the expenditure was bound to increase by five lakhs. It was very largely this consideration that had encouraged Government to resuscitate the most ancient case and try to excogitate some solution. It was the uncertainty of expenditure that political military and financial commitments would assume, or rather the very certianty that they must expend with the contraction of the world, which had led the Government quite dispassionately to revive this old proposal. Govenment was now awiating the opinion of Aden and also of India on this question and the debates of this house would therefore be of great assistance in arriving at a conclusion. He was sorry that Mr. Sethna made so light of the assurance that he gave to this cuncil last March with reference to the safeguarding of the interests and status of Indians should this transfer actually take place. He had hoped to have been able to dispel some of the doubts by reciting the assurance made in identical terms by the Secretary of State with the whole force of the cabinet behind him. But even that Mr. Sethna had placed on one side. What further assurance could be given he was at a loss to think.

Mr. Pratt supported the resolution in a short speech.

INTEREST OF ADEN MERCHANTS.

Mr. Froom speaking from the commercial point of view opposed the resolution and said that in the interests of the Aden merchants he should like to see that place transferred to the Colonial Office. Because Aden was 1660 miles away from Bombay and was governed by a military man. They could not expect a military man to be conversant with commercial problems. The administrative apathy of Aden was in striking contrast with the energy displayed by the French friends on the western side.

In conclusion Mr. Froom said that the Government of India should not agree to any transfer which was not satisfactory to Indian interests generally and emphasised that the whole question must wait till matters relating to Arabia and Middle East assumed a more settled aspect.

FEAR OF COLONIAL OFFICE.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported the resolution and said that they were so much afraid of colonies that Aden should not go under the Colonial Office. If, however, the position of Indians in the colonies was settled satisfactorily then Government of India could think of transferring Aden to the Colonial Office.

PROPOSED TRANSFER SCANDALOUS

Sir Dinshaw Wacha in a long speech dwelt upon the past history of Aden by giving the House some glimpses of that town from his own personal observations when he went there several years ago. His father and forefathers were traders in Aden and he therefore spoke with personal knowledge. It was his considered opinion that Aden should not be transferred to the Colonial Office. The Government of Bombay which had been dealing with Aden for the last so many decades had beter knowledge and capacity to govern Aden than the Colonial Office which knew nothing. It was Indian settlers who made Aden what it was today and now when the dish was ready the Colonial Office went to take it away! He was very much disappointed with the speech of Mr. Bray. The proposal to transfer Aden was inequitable, unfair and scandalous. Mr. Cook explained that in the current year they would be spending 70 lakhs as military expenditure in respect of Aden. Of these 70 lakhs, 10 lakhs would be recovered from the Home Government. On the civil side the expenditure would be a difference of but one lakh from the military expenditure.

Lala Ramsarandas supporting the resolution said that they know the plight of Indians in South Africa and, in case the administration of Aden was transferred to the Colonial Office, the plight of Indians in Aden would then be no better.

Mr. Shafi summed up the debate and said that Government had noted down all the points raised in the discussion. The Government of India, he emphasised, had not yet pronounced anything about the transfer and no member had therefore right to assume that they were in favour of the transfer.

Mr. Sethna briefly replied and said that so far as India was not relieved of the military burden in regard to Aden it was not fair to take it away from them.

The resolution was carried, the Government members remaining neutral.

PURCHASE OF STORES.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas moved that instructions be sent to the High Commissioner in England that at the time of placing orders for materials required by the Government of India, he should put them in the cheapest market for materials of the same quality. He did not make any speech but contented himself with saynig that a resolution similar to this was passed in the Assembly and was accepted by Government. He hoped that Government would accept the resolution in this instance as well. Mr. Sethna in second the resolution, however, made a long speech and said that the solution to the problem lay in the appointment of an Indian as High Commissioner. Further discussion was postponed to the next non-official day which is stated to be the 29th.

The Council then adjourned till tomorrow.

INDIAN EDITORS SENTENCED.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case of Vithal Waman Hadap and Sitaram Vishnu Lalit, Editor and Printer, respectively of "Lokshahi", a local Marathi weekly, published at Girgaon, who were charged for sedition, facts of which have already appeared in these columns.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced accused No. 1 to one year's rigorous imprisonment and accused No. 2 to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a young Pathan named Gulam alias Fakirkhan (22), whose body was found wrapped up in a piece of tarpaulin with iron starps and feet fastened with iron pipes. The body was found in the Mayer Sassoon Mill Tank.

Further enquiry has been adjourned.

SHARE BAZAR CLEARING HOUSE.

The following are the particulars of the work done by the Share Bazar Clearing House for September. Settlement together with last month's figures:—

Number of Shares cleared: In September, 39,752; 56,063 in August; (2) Value of Shares cleared: In September 3,05,61,515; 3,93,65,745 in August; (3) Number of Brokers' differences cleared: In September 218; 232 in August; Amount of brokers' difference cleared: In September 40,67,000; 1,24,50,000 in August.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HOSTEL CASE.

COMPLAINANTS EXAMINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, the case again came for hearing in which Messrs. H. M. Shekedar and J. B. Shukhadia, two students of the Elphinstone College, residing in College Hostel, on Wodehouse Road, took out summons against (1) R. D. Jardine, (2) W. H. Wild, (3) F. C. Kellaway, (4) I. Henshil Wood and (5) D. Lea on charges of trespass, insult, assault, wrongful confinement and criminal intimidation.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainants while the accused were defended by Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law instructed by Mr. J. P. Wallace, Solicitor.

At the outset Mr. K. F. Nariman addressing the Court said that at the last hearing His Worship had decided not to lead evidence in regard to the revolver. Mr. Nariman submitted that the evidence of revolver was stronger against the accused No. 5 than the evidence of trespass and assault. He submitted that the Police Officer who was requested by the complainants to search the accused did not do so, in fact he evaded his duty, and shielded the accused. Instead of searching the accused No. 5 on the spot, there and then, he quietly asked them to go to a corner, thus giving the accused a chance to slip on the revolver. The students (complainants) have made statements which go in favour of the accused, viz: "It is empty, boys." This lessened the gravity of the offence, and was an extenuating circumstance in favour of the accused. Mr. Nariman asked, why did not the accused (No. 5) subject himself to a search, when the students clamoured for it at first, and why all of a sudden he volunteered a search after a considerable lapse of time? Because, said Mr. Nariman, the revolver was passed on, and the accused knew he was quite safe for the search then. Besides the accused have made lengthy statements but not a word has been said about the revolver and the words "It was empty boys."

A PRIMA FACIE CASE.

Mr. Nariman submitted that there were several points in regard to the revolver against accused No. 5 which constitute a *prima facie* case, viz. (1) He came at a late stage. (2) He came to the rescue of his friends, who he thought were in danger. (3) He therefore takes hold of a revolver, no matter whether it was loaded or empty. (4) The statement of the accused that it was only to frighten the boys and (5) Accused's refusal to undergo search at first, all these prove a strong prima facie case against the accused. Mr. Nariman finally urged that the *onus* lay on the accused to prove that he had no revolver.

CHARGE FRAMED.

His Worship then framed charges on all counts including intimidation by a revolver against the accused, to which they pleaded not guilty.

H. M. SHEKEDAR.

Hoshang Manekji Shekedar, then cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji said he was in the Previous Class. He was a second year student. The students were disturbed by loud singing and music on the night of 13th July. At first, four or five students protested. Then 15 or 20 students protested. As they (accused) were singing still loudly the students resented. Nobody sounded tins. He did not remember any body doing so. Witness did not know that the accused were coming to the hostel., There are some glasses broken in the hostel. When the air gun was fired the light of hostel was put out. There was no stone throwing from the hostel premises. Nobody asked witness as to who the Superintendent was. On the other hand accused No. 3 said "What the hell you are making noise for"? The boys had dispersed when the light was put out. When the accused came to the hostel, music was still going on in the Rahim Mansion. The accused Nos. 2 and 4 had sticks in their hands. Accused No. 3 locked witness inside the room. Once witness succeeded in opening the doors but he was again locked up by the three accused. He remained inside the room for about three minutes. There were three or four students outside when he (witness) was confined in his room. When he came out he saw Mota pushed by accused No. 3. Mota was struggling. Mota was locked in this room but he immediately came out. Limji was near Mota's room when witness came out of his room. Chiniwala told accused No. 4 that if he had anything to say he should go to the Superintendent. After Chiniwala came accused No. 4 was taken down to see the Superintendent. Accused No. 4 then abused the Superintendent. Before going to the Superintendent accused No. 5 was seen in the compound. They were all in the compound for about 15 minutes before they went to the Superintendent's office. Some students gave a book to No. 3 to register their (accused's) name, but he threw it away. When the accused were trying to go away they were stopped doing so, and in the meantime a Police Officer came. Shortly after the Principal came. The Police Officer was asked to search the accused No. 5 for a revolver but he did not do so. They (accused) did not make attempt to go away after the Police Officer came. The students, accused and the Police Officer then went to the Superintendent's office. When the Principal came marks of injury were shown to him. (Witness showed the marks of injury to Mr. Vicaji here.) Witness was bleeding as well as Mr. Shukhadia, which was shown to the Principal. The Principal had taken notes of the bleeding. At that time the Police Officer was standing there. Chiniwala showed his torn shirt. Witness complained to the Superintendent that he was hit by a stick by accused No. 2. Before this incident students had a grievance in regard to accused's indecent behaviour. When a complaint was made about a revolver no search was made in the compound by the Police Officer but at the second complaint in Superintendent's office they (accused) were searched.

J. B. SHUKHADIA.

Jehangir Beramji Shukhadia then cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji said he was in the Intermediate class and lived on the second floor. He was present on the 13th of July when the students were jeering. They were about 15 to 20. There were several glasses broken for a long time past in the hostel. When the accused were in the hostel the lights were out. Witness did not see the accused coming up; when they came up Messrs. Shekhedar, Mota and Limji were standing together. There were accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4. Witness heard Mota aying "Don't touch our person". No one said why he (accused) had come; one of the accused said "What the hell you are doing here." Accused No. 2 had a stick and accused No. 4 had a lathi.

Magistrate:—Like the sticks carried by Police during Mohrum?

Witness:—Yes, it was as thick as that.

Witness continuing said Chiniwala and Shekhedar went down with accused No. 4 to go to the Superintendent. No student struck any of the accused. Accused No. 2 told Chiniwala that he would thrust his stick in his (Limji's) throat. In the scuffle Shekhedar got bleeding. Mr. Limji received a scratch. Accused No. 2 gave a blow to the witness on the abdomen.

NOT A SMOKING PIPE.

Witness saw a real revolver in accused No. 5's hand. It was not a smoking pipe. Witness saw accused No. 5 going towards the railing. The Police Officer was told to take revolver from the accused,—to which accused said: "It is empty, my boy."

The case was adjourned till today.

BOMBAY PORT TRUSTEES' BOARD.

DEMAND FOR INDIAN REPRESENTATION.

At its meeting on Monday the Corporation considered Mr. Dabholkar's motion protesting against the proposal of the Port Trustees to do away with the Corporation's representations on the Board. In speaking on the motion, discussion on which has been adjourned to Thursday's meeting Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoola said:

"TRUSTEES' UNREASONABLE ATTITUDE."

"I very much regret to bring to the notice of this House the unreasonable attitude taken by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in response to the letter from Government, in which they asked for the opinion of the Trustees on the two letters received by them from the Indian Merchants' Chamber. As your representatives Mr. Gamadia and myself have already sent you the last report which was submitted to Government on this subject. In that report you will find, Sir, that the Trustees by a majority have suggested that the representation of the Corporation should be done away with. It is necessary to give a few facts in order that you may be able to judge why not only ourselves, but one or two others also opposed this report.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber sent their first letter requesting Government to see the desirability of giving them continuous representation on the Board and that they would be satisfied if the minimum of three members was given to them. Whilst making this demand they definitely stated that by giving them these three representatives they should not in any way destroy the existing representation of those bodies whose claims have already been recognised by Government, and that they wanted a clear majority of Indians representing various interests in order to secure adequate safeguards for Indians. The European Chamber has got at present five representatives, in spite of the fact that there are altogether only 150 members. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, numbering more than 500 members, have got no continuous representation. Both these Chambers include among their members the best, influential and reputed firms of this city. To give instances, the European Chamber possesses firms like Killick Nixon, Mackinnon Mackenzie, Grahams, Greaves Cotton, etc., and the Indian, Tata Sons, Morarji Goculdas and Co., Vithaldas Thackersey and Co., Mathuradas and Co., etc. Therefore, Mr. President, you will realise that the Indian Chamber was perfectly justified in demanding a representation equal to, if not more than, that of the European Chamber. The Government simply wanted to know our views on the two letters of the Chamber. All the Trustees agreed that the Indian Chamber should have continuous representation. When the question of the number of seats came up, the majority decided that five seats should be given to them. This reply as it stood would have been more than sufficient for the purpose. We tried to impress on the Trustees that there was no necessity of giving our opinion as to whose representation should be done away with, when that question was not before the Trustees. The Government had only asked the Trust to comment on these letters and not who should be the Trustees in future. Secondly why should the Trustees destory the representation of any Indian Institution whose claims have already been recobaised by Government. In spite of this reasonable request of ours, I was surprised to find that the majority of the Trustees took a very unreasonable view by suggesting that not only the Corporation representation, but also that of the Millowners, the piecegoods and Grain merchants, be done away with. As far as I can understand, there must be two reasons for adopting such a report. The first is that the majority bf the Trustees did not desire that there should be more than five Indians as against twelve Europeans The second is that they did not like the idea of breaking the harmony of passing lacs of rupees to which the Indian representatives from time to time objected. In conclusion, I can only say this much, the Government will not adopt this report but will satisfy the demand not only of the Chamber but also of the Indian Public of having an equal number of Indians, if not more, on the Board at the earliest opportunity.

MR. AND MRS. PICKTHALL.

A HEARTY SEND-OFF.

As previously announced, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall accompanied by Mrs. Pickthall, sailed yesterday by the Italian boat "S. S. Cracovia." Long before the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall, at the Alexandra Dock, a large number of friends had assembled at the Dock and the Khilafat and Swaraj volunteers also mustered strong. Among those present were Mrs. Atiya Begum, and Messrs. Yakub Hassan, Khatri. Lakhmidas Raojee Tairsee, Hales, Brelvi, Chpaganlal P. Nanavaty. S. K. Banerji. Mr. Faizee Rahamin and others. On arrival at the Dock Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall were receeved with hearty cheers. and were garlanded by Mr. Khatri, and behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee, and by Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavotty, on behalf of the Bombay Humanitarian League. After spending a few minutes with those present, Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall bade a touching farewell and embarked on board the steamer amid a fresh volley of cheers and cries of "Allaho Akbar" raised by the Khilafat and Swaraj volunteers.

SEND-OFF TO MR. AND MRS. PICKTHALL.

MONDAY'S MEETING.

Speaking at the meeting on Monday last to give a hearty send-off to Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall and to express congratulations to the arrested leaders Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghose of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and the Leper Mission, said that the Khilafat movement had brought Hindus and Mahomedans into closer bonds of union. They knew that if the Hindus and Mahomedans combined there was no power strong enough to resist their attainment of Swaraj. Therefore it was incumbent on Indians to consider themselves as one people and reach the goal. Mr. Ghose paid a warm tribute to the services of Mr. Pickthall to India and Islam.

THE KHULNA FAMINE,

INDESCRIBABLE SUFFERING.

University College of Science.
92, Upper Circular Rd.
20th September, 1921.

Dear Mr. Pickthall,

I acknowledge with heart-felt thanks the receipt of your cheques for Rs. 1,457 and Rs. 438 sent on the 10th and the 15th instants. The great and untiring services you are rendering will enshrine your name for ever in the hearts of the Khulna people. I have just come back from the affected area; the scenes I have witnessed are quite indescribable. I do not know what God has kept in store for the unfortunate people.—Yours, etc.

P. C. RAY.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Sorab N. Driver, Bhavnagar	...Rs. 35
Sent to Sir P. C. Ray, Sept. 26th.	
Kissenlal Chattarbhuj Esq. through H. K. Suntoke Esq.	... Rs. 10

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS,

Mrs. Abdul Shakur Saleh Mahomed	Rs. 101
Messrs. Dinshawjee Bhikajee Khan and Co.	,, 101
Total	,, 202

FAMINE IN BELLARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Tragic stories relating to intense sufferings of poor people in Bellary District owing to famine prevailing there are being reported. It was reported on Sunday that a number of villagers after taking a quantity of grain bolted away without paying for their purchases and when caught by the police expressed their willingness to go to jail rather than starve.

KHULNA FAMINE.

Sir P. C. Roy, wires to us from Calcutta under date September 27th:—

Calcutta papers publish several more deaths from Starvation at Khulna and condemn apathy of the Government secretary towards Khulna famine fund.

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall filed a declaration ceasing to be the Keeper of the "Bombay Chronicle" Press and Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi filed a declaration as Keeper of the Press. Mr. Pickthall applied for the transfer of the security of Rs. 1,000 deposited for the press to the name of Mr. Brelvi. His Worship granted the application.

THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Sept. 26.

The second case taken up by the special tribunal to-day related to an unlawful assembly with the object of train wreckage. In this case there were twenty-seven accused charged under section 143 I.P.C. and 126 Railway Act. It was pointed out by the prosecution that the accused on the 21st of August attempted to wreck a troop train returning from Tirurangadi to Calicut with soldiers and police who had gone there to arrest certain offenders under the District Magistrate's warrants. The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Bombay Legislative Council Meeting. Council Hall, Poona.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The booking of express and ordinary Telegrams for Tanur and Parpanangadi has been resumed.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Wakasa Maru" (Eastward Voy), reached Hongkong on 24th September 1921.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Morea" with the outward Mails of the 15th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m., on Friday next.

THE BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association will be held on Sunday the 2nd October in the Association's hall at 2 p.m. (B.T.) All the members are requested to be present.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. Thongova via Nagapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 28th September, 1921.

BHOIWADA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of those residents of Bhoiwada, Dadar, who are members of the F Ward Congress Committee will be held on Friday the 30th instant at 8 p.m. in the Central Office of the committee opposite Tata Mills, Vincent Road for the formation of the Bhoiwada Congress Committee.

MEETING OF KANARA STUDENTS.

A meeting of the Kanara Students in Bombay will be held at Koregaonkar's House, New Bhatwadi, on Wednesday, the 28th instant at 8-30 p.m. to consider the question of organising propaganda work in the district during the October vacation. All Kanara students are cordially invited to attend.

THE MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the Malabar residents of Bombay will be held in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday, the 2nd October at 5-30 p.m. to organise the starting of a relief fund for the distressed people in Malabar. All Malayalees are requested to be present.

GANDHI JAYANTI.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held to-day at 9 p.m. in Cutchi Dasa Oswal Mahajanwadi, to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday. Speeches on "His Life and Lifework" will be delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. K. K. Suntoke, Jamnadas, M. Mehta, Nariman Barjorji Framji Bharoocha and others. Mr. V. J. Patel has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

"BOYCOTT" AND RENTIA PROCESSION.

The Mandvi District Congress Committee has organised a big "Boycott" and Rentia Procession to-day in honour of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. The Procession will start at 9 a.m. from the Congress office and pass through all the principal streets of Mandvi Ward. All the members of the Managing Council are requested to be present at 8 a.m. The Khilafat Volunteers Corps, Shri Lohana Volunteers Corps and Shri Cutchi Saraswat Volunteers Corps are also requested to be present at 8 a.m. in the office. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ARRESTED LEADERS.

In the Jama Mosque after prayers the Mohammedans of Hoshangabad consisting about 1,000 men, writes a correspondent, passed a resolution congratulating the Ali Brothers and other great Muslim divines and Shri Jagat Guru Shankarachiyaji and condemned the action of the Government in prosecuting the above leaders on purely religious matters. The Mohammedans are still firm to non-violence, and will remain strict to it, as long as our ulemas declare it otherwise. It was further resolved to boycott foreign goods finally for the sake of Islam.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ARRESTED LEADERS.

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SATARA Sept. 26.

The District Congress Committee convened a huge public meeting attended by some 5000 citizens and condemned the repressive policy of the Government arresting the Ali Brothers, Shri Shankarcharya Sharada Peeth, Dr. Kitchlew and other leaders and further congratulated them for their courageous and non-violent conduct. The leaders of the different communities urged the public to make Swadeshi and boycott of foreign cloths a success as a protest against the Government's ill converved policy and to bring Swarajya near. Telegrams were sent to the Ali Brothers and their reverned mother on the 24th September.

AT JHARIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

JHARIA, Sept. 25.

Yesterday evening under the joint auspecus of the Khilafat and the Congress Committees a public meeting was held in Panchaayat Bhavan Mr. Hazi Mahmood Mullick presiding. The President read out a message from Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad from an Urdu paper dictating the duty of all on the arrest of the leaders. Sevani Vishvanandji then dwelt at length on the present situation and urged upon the audience to take to Swadeshi and spread charkha. He moved the following resolution which was duly supported and seconded and passed unanimously. "This meeting of Jharia public congratulates the Ali Brothers, Dr. Kitchlew, Shankeracharya and others on their arrest and requests the public to strictly observe non-violence and tarry on the Bedeshi boycott programme vigorously and take to Swadeshi." Attention was also drawn to the last date of the boycott programe which was drawing near and it was the duty of all to wear khadder only and to make all India specially Jharia a-kshir sagar (white ocean).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE. Wednesday, September 28, 1921.

NOTHING SHORT OF SWARAJ.

Rai Bahadur J. Mazumdar has moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly urging the Government of India to move the Secretary of State for India for taking early steps to ensure the grant, not of complete, but a truncated form of, Dominion Status to India. The resolution makes but a modest demand, and if it were accepted and promptly acted upon, it would still leave the British bureaucracy the virtual masters of the land, by reserving to them the full control of the Army, Navy and Foreign and Political Departments. In fact these are the most important functions of a responsible Government, and neither Mr. Mazumdar nor his supporters seek to disturb India's bureaucratic masters in regard to them. Obviously the Government of India are not, especially in the present mood of the country, prepared to oppose the proposal but we shall not be surprised if they resort to dilatory tactics to circumvent an inexorable demand.

When the present Government of India Act was passed by Parliament, it was freely and pompously asserted that its provisions governed only a transitory stage and so soon as—probably it was never expected that a demand would be made within less than ten years—the Indians proved their capacity to share—and exercise—responsibility, a further devolution of powers would be effected. Now, the Indian legislatures have been officially proclaimed to have proved their capacity for the task. According to both Lord Chelmsford and the British President of the Assembly, the new legislatures have shown themselves capable of facing their new responsibilities. It was urged during the debate that the demand for self-government had become insistent and persistent and true wisdom lay in so directing the machinery to the changing conditions that progress might be achieved. We do not believe that but for the tremendous magnitude of the political education imparted to the country by the Non-Co-operators, the self-complacent Moderates—or "Liberals" would have so easily pitched their demand in—to them—a high key. Nor, we feel, would they have realised so soon that the country was ripe for the fullest advance in self-government. If the Government fail to respond to the demand, they will lay themselves open to the charge of hypocrisy, and the "Liberals" do need to be on the look-out lest they be deceived by the dodges of the bureaucracy into compromising their self-respect. It seems as though the bureaucracy, led by Sir William Vincent, will yet try to frustrate the object of the resolution by shirking their immediate responsibilities.

Whatever may happen, the country needs to be vigilant and continue to press its claim to full autonomy until it is obtained, until Indians have the right to feel in their own country what other people feel in theirs, until they are respected as a nation both in theory and practice, wherever they go, and, last but not least, until they are ensured the power—and not the shadow of it—to remove an unpopular or incompetent executive and replace it by one which possesses the confidence of the country and its representatives. It behoves then the country to be up and doing and carry the movement of Non-violent Non-cooperation to its triumphant conclusion.

A CALL TO DUTY.

Speaking in Poona Mr. M. R. Jayakar expressed the hope that no province will do anything before December to deflect the course of Non-Co-operation, so that Mr. Gandhi may have enough time for a fair trial of his movement. The advice is sound so far as it goes. But we think that something more is needed than non-obstruction. The country needs, for the success of the greatest political movement in modern times, that not only should no one do anything to deflect its course but that everyone must give it his active and whole-hearted support. As it is, we have known several people, who misunderstanding their duty, have remained passive, doing nothing to help or hinder the movement led by Mahatma Gandhi and his able lieutenants—the Ali brothers. They have failed to realise that the great peaceful movement is not an individualistic but a national movement, in which everyone, be he a leader or a follower, must take his legitimate share. Mahatma Gandhi's movement is unquestionably a national movement and India looks to every one of her sons to make the movement his own and hasten the day of her emancipation by contributing towards the achievement of Swaraj. That the day may not be far distant, Mahatma Gandhi, with his clear vision, has emphasised again and again the need to be non-violent even under the greatest provocation; to preserve Hindu-Muslim unity even under the severest strain; and to boycott the use of foreign cloth and take to hand spinning during every odd moment that can be spared. It is the duty, then, of every Indian who feels the shame and humility of the present position to give loyal and unstinted support to Mahatma Gandhi, during the coming weeks and months which will be the most crucial ever witnessed in the annals of India under British rule.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLA

The debate in the Indian Legislative Assembly which threw out the Government of India's demand for two lakhs of rupees to meet the expenses of the visit of Lord Lytton's committee to India brings once more into prominence the long standing grievances of Indian students in London. That notorious "citadel of Anglo-Indian bureaucracy", known as "21, Cromwell Road", has long been the object of derision and dislike among Indians. The Advisory Committee was formed at a time when Indian unrest was at its height in the first decade of the present century, and the Anglo-Indian world was jealous of the freedom that Indian students enjoyed in the free environments of English public life, and smelling danger in such freedom to the continued maintenance of its prestige, the Committee was devised as an unostentatious but none the less soul-destroying machine for keeping surveillance over the Indian students, proceeding to Great Britain for purposes of study at the British universities. Gradually, the Committee, aided and abetted by the India Office, became a replica of the Indian C. I. D., with all its characteristic methods. A vigorous agitation was set on foot by the self-respecting among the Indian residents in London to end it. The answer to this agitation was that the retired Anglo-Indians and the reactionary officials at the India Office got at the British Universities and sought to prevail upon them not to admit any more Indian students except on the recommendation of 21, Cromwell Road. A result of the agitation was that the London Advisory Committee became defunct but the department itself was still more "officialised", and greater and more effective barriers were erected in the way of Indian students going to Great Britain or gaining admission to the British universities.

The committee recently appointed under the presidency of Lord Lytton, Under Secretary of State for India, to enquire into the position of Indian students in England, has already made some fuss. But neither the composition of the committee nor the auspices under which it is working, has inspired confidence in its capacity to uphold the interests of Indian students. The Assembly has done well in refusing to let the Government of India waste further Indian money on a vitiated inquiry. The country at large has never reposed any trust in the Indian Students Department. And with good reason, too, because the arrangement, on the face of it, is punitive in character and implies that Indian students are either too dangerous or too idiotic to be trusted alone while abroad. No restrictions whatsoever exist on the movements of colonial students visiting Great Britain and there is no reason why Indian students alone should be humiliated by the imposition of a subtle despotism over them. If Lord Lytton's committee earnestly desires to improve the position of Indian students and obtain increased educational facilities for them at the British universities, it cannot do better than tell the India Office promptly to shut down the Cromwell Road organization and also make the universities fully realize that a stepmotherly treatment of Indian students will only mean greater strain to the already strained relations between India and England. The question is no longer one of grace on the part of the Universities or of benediction by an effete and obsolescent Government department. The question now is and will continue to be: Are the professions of racial equality sincere and are the English willing to see that the barriers that constantly remind Indians of their racial inferiority (so called) and humiliate them, are swept away? It is not yet too late to mend matters. Lord Lytton's committee will be doing credit to itself by taking full note of the feeling among Indians both in India and abroad, and recommending the prompt ending of the Cromwell Road establishment, which has become notoriously galling to the self-respect of Indian students.

Notes of the Day.

Indians in Kenya.

Since the passing by the Imperial Conference of the modest resolution recognizing in *principle* the equal status of Indians, the white settlers in East Africa have been carrying on a tearing and raging campaign to keep to themselves the sole monopoly of political rights. It is a most malicious and mendacious propaganda that the white settlers are carrying on, not only in British East Africa and South Africa but also in England, with a view to prevent Indians from coming into their own, in a part of the "Dark Continent," which the latter have made prosperous by their industry and enterprise. Even history is on the side of Indians, in so far that what was formerly enemy territory was wrested mainly with the unstinted support of Indian blood and treasure. When it comes to a question of grappling with the position today, this essential consideration seems to be generally overlooked and the claim of Indians treated, as though it were one of grace to be conceded. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas did well in raising the question in the Council of State. The discussion was characterized by a rare unanimity of opinion among the members who all seemed to agree that the agitation against the claims of Indians was "wicked moonshine" on the part of the white settlers. The feeling was that the latter's attempts to further their own selfish interests at the expense of Indians with a greater stake in the country, should be sternly put down. The attitude of Government was sympathetic but inconsequential. Mr. Sarma gave the Council a counsel of perfection that "when once the British Empire had resolved upon a particular course of action, as it had at the Imperial Conference, there could not, and would not, be any deviation from it." Unfortunately, everyone in this country is not blessed with so simple and child-like a faith in the British Empire as Mr. Sarma and until in actual practice we see the stigma of inferiority removed from the Indian settlers, we cannot but regard the situation as fraught with great danger. However much a principle may be recognized, there are ways and ways of defeating it and Mr. Sarma, of all people, ought to be aware of it. To say, therefore, that Indians have no cause for alarm is no consolation. Much depends, of course, on the stand that the Government of India will make, and if they have the backbone to resist the blandishments of the Colonials, we may hope that the situation will yet be saved. Will they make a determined stand against the subtle intrigues or open infractions of the Colonial Government?

"We Cannot Coerce Them!"

In this connection the following from the "Outlook" will be read with interest:—

Colonial Office pundits must have fainted by scores at their breakfast-tables on Wednesday when they read that a deputation of Kenya settlers is proceeding from Nairobi to Pretoria to confer with Premier Smuts on the Indian question. Here is a pretty kettle of fish—a Crown Colony, in despite of Whitehall, takes its grievances to a Dominion for help! Such an incident has never happened before in our Constitutional history, I believe. But, as was pointed out forcibly in these Notes several weeks ago, the white men of Kenya do not propose to admit the Indian settlers to equality. We cannot coerce them, any more than we could coerce the American settlers in 1776, and the step they are taking is much more serious than the public here can be expected to realise. Briefly, the position is this: The Imperial Conference, with General Smuts dissenting, declared that the rights of Indians "lawfully domiciled in some other parts of the Empire" to citizenship "should be recognised." Kenya, as I foreshadowed here, has acted promptly. That Colony does not ignore the Colonial Office, and negotiations through the usual and proper channels continue; but the significance of the unprecedented mission from Nairobi to Pretoria will not escape Mr. Churchill.

It is the old familiar story again: "We cannot coerce them." White men cannot be coerced even if they are wrong but the rights and sentiments of non-whites may be trampled under foot.

Miscarriage of Justice.

We have on a previous occasion referred to the miscarriage of justice in the Sinjhoro Police Torture case. The presiding Judge was Mr. E. Clements, who, our readers will recall, presided over the Special Tribunal which tried the Akola murder case. Mr. Clements mistook his function in the Sinjhoro Case, and brushing aside the needs of justice, delivered himself of a denunciation against the non-co-operators, going against the facts, against the assessors, against public opinion,—in fact against everything that mattered to a strict dispensation of justice and to ensuring to the people freedom from police oppression. Outside America, we have not known of many cases in which political bias of the presiding Judges has been allowed to prevail to the detriment of justice. Of course, under the stress of political agitation in India, we have begun to discover a number of judges with the strange mentality of Mr. Clements. What wonder, then, if more and more people are losing their faith in Justice?"

The Wrong Remedy.

The "New Statesman" writes:

It is not yet possible to analyse exactly the causes of the rising, though it is generally assumed that they were Mr. Gandhi's preaching and the propaganda of the Khilafat working upon an easily inflamed people. There have also been some significant references to long-standing grievances of the Moplahs against their Hindu landlords; and it is the Hindu population of Malabar which appears to have suffered most heavily in the disturbance. The Moplahs are the most distinctive Moslem community in Southern India. They are of Arab descent, and they probably number to-day almost a million and a-half. Physically they are a fine race, and they are good fishers, cultivators and labourers. They have long had the reputation of being fanatical Moslems, and since the early days of British rule have been given to periodical outbreaks. It seems odd, in all the circumstances, that the authorities had not taken better precautionary measures in face of an agitation among these people that had been going on for two months. As for the methods of repression that have been employed, they may be necessary in the present emergency. But we cannot share the satisfaction and the hopes expressed by some of the Anglo-Indians and their ruthless friends at home, that the authorities will set about knocking trouble on the head elsewhere as sternly as they have in Malabar. Government by machine-guns will not avail us for very long in India.

"Very Suitable for India"!

An obscure Siamese Paper, evidently of an Anglo-Indian colouring, has, in a recent issue, recommended as "very suitable for India", a new invention by an American army officer, known as the "Riot gas". The gas is described as "of the lachrymatory type, and is not poisonous, but renders those who inhale it helpless for a few minutes, while the eyes water for some time after exposure to the gas. The gas also leaves brown stains on the clothing of the victims, making it easy to identify those who had taken part in a riot." It is claimed that in the course of tests, it was proved that half a dozen policemen, armed with 150 small grenades charged with the gas, forced a large number of attackers to retire, weeping copiously. Whatever may be the efficacy of the invention in dealing with mobs, the ingenuity of the suggestion that it is "very suitable for India" is fiendish in its character and raises a very natural doubt as to the sanity of the writer.

Baroda.

Among the Indian States in this Presidency Baroda is considered to be very progressive. But that the description is far from being quite accurate is borne out by the Administration Report of the State for the year 1919-20, a copy of which is before us. Of course, the Report presents a rosy picture of the Administration and from the point of view of the Government, nothing is left to be desired. But there is a significant omission of all reference to the actual moral and material condition of the people, which should make the reader sceptical. The Report refers to the soundness of the State financially. "The value of the total assets including the cash balances, has risen from 55 millions to over 68 millions at the close of the year under review." But nothing is said about the crushing poverty of the vast majority of the people and their distress due to economic causes and political disabilities.

Ruinous Excise Policy.

The one gratifying feature of the Report, is the recognition by the authorities of the State that "education is the backbone of the country's progress," and within limits the State has attempted to reduce that sound maxim into practice. About ten per cent. of the State income is spent on education. The number of educational institutions during the past quinquennium shows an increase; so does the number of trained teachers and the expenditure. But the number of school children shows a great decline and this is explained away as due to a relaxation in the enforcement of the Compulsory Education Act, owing to various causes. In regard to its excise policy, the State has no reason to be proud. Following closely as it does the policy pursued in British India, it is responsible in a great measure for the moral and economic ruination of the people on whom temptations are sedulously thrust. The present policy must inevitably tend to undermine still further the morale of the people. Unlike British India, the State has the opportunity to profit from the movement of Temperance Reform inaugurated all over the country and to provide a useful object lesson to the rest of the country by adopting a policy of total prohibition. We have the example of America, where the results have been far more satisfactory than were anticipated and we may trust Americans when they tell us that prohibition in practice has falsified the gloomy forecasts of pessimists and it has brought light and good cheer to many a home where previously darkness and distress reigned supreme.

Dr. Manilal.

Dr. Manilal writes to us from Auckland:—

I am asking that the Government of India request Messrs. Sastri, Kunzru Corbett, whilst in Fiji, to enquire as to how far the bureaucracy there were justified in describing me "as believed beyond all reasonable doubt, to have been the prime mover in the agitation"; also what evidence, if any, Messrs. Scott and Co. have got against me to substantiate their allegations that I was the cause of the troubles in Fiji last year and that I was disaffected to H.M. the King all which have influenced the N. Z. Full Court in refusing my application for admission to practise law in this country.

Will Mr. Sastri and his colleagues give attention to this matter?

A MINISTERIAL DINNER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The Grand Hotel was again to-night the scene of a brilliant and distinguished gathering. Over 90 distinguished persons assembled to meet Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading at a dinner given in their honour by Lala Harkishenlal and Mian Fazli Hussain, the two Ministers of the Punjab. The Viceroy amidst prolonged applause earnestly hoped that he would leave behind him no statue, no memorials, but the memory of the work which would redound to the welfare of India.

Consequent on the suspension of about 150 students of Vizagapatam Medical School for wearing Swadeshi caps, the Andhra medical students of Royapuram Medical School have passed a resolution of sympathy with their Vizagapatam friends and decided to wear Swadeshi caps in hospital and classes. (A.P.)

TRIAL AT KARACHI.

WHY KHILAFAT OFFICE WAS SEARCHED.

MORE PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

(From our own correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 27.

Colonel Gwyer brought the forms which the soldiers enlisting in the army had to fill. (Mahomed Ali was allowed to inspect the forms). The Colonel showed two forms. He stated the second one was filled by Indian soldiers during the war. The existing sepoys have to fill one form or the other. Every sepoy in the Indian army has to do duty at fixed hours. The second form bound those who filled it to serve during the war and six months after it. The date of the expiring of the war has been officially fixed at the 1st September, 1921. Those who fill the first form are bound to serve at least for four years. They have the option to bind themselves for five or ten years there is such a provision in the form. In no case can the sepoys leave the army before the expiry of the period.

Counsel: When do you obtain recruits and how?

Witness: The recruits are procured when a regiment falls below its established strength. The recruiting party is sent from that regiment to the districts to induce people to enlist. The usual strength of the regiment could not be maintained if people were not induced by recruiting party to join the army. I am a Colonel in the Western command.

Q.: Did you receive any complaints from regiments under your command?

A.: Yes., I got complaints along with the leaflets sent to my regiments not to remain in the army (the leaflet was put in as an exhibit).

Q.: When did you receive the leaflets?

A.: About seven months back.

The Magistrate asked the accused if they wanted to cross-examine. None of them made any reply.

The next witness was Garam Subedar-Major.

Q.: Were any such leaflets (shown the leaflet put as exhibit by Col. Gwyer) received by you?

A.: Yes, on or about August 2nd or 3rd in the post delivered at my regiment I opened one envelope and found a similar leaflet. After reading one I did not open or read others.

Q.: What did you do with them?

A.: I took all the 12 letters to the Officer Commanding. He read the open one and put all in his pocket.

Q.: To whom were the envelope addressed?

A.: They were in the names of the Mohamedan officers of my regiment.

Next witness called was Aziduddin—a Subedar. He said: The Subedar-Major of one regiment went on leave on the 1st June last for two months. I acted in his place.

Q.: Did anyone check the post?

A.: Yes, I used to do it. Witness was shown the leaflet.

Q.: Did you receive any such leaflets?

A.: Yes, we received ten such leaflets in ten different covers. Two were received on the 20th of July and the rest came during the month of August.

Q.: What did you do with the leaflets?

A.: I delivered them to the Officer Commanding. They were addressed to the Moslem officers of the regiment.

Mahomed Hussan was then called. He is a Subedar in the 106th Pioneers.

He said one Company was for a short time attached to the 2/12th Pioneer Regiment, Lahore. We were serving in Iraq. We returned to Quetta in September last. He was shown the leaflet and asked if he had received any of that kind.

A.: I received one letter with the leaflet one month back. About a week after this I was on duty when the postman brought four such letters, one of which was in the name of a sepoy who has demobilized. One was for the Jamadar who was on duty with me.

AN EDITOR EXAMINED.

Q.: What did he do with the letter?

A.: He opened and read it. The Subedar-Major sent all to the Officer Commanding.

Mr. Jesvani then came into the box. He is the Editor of the "New Times."

He said: I sent two reporters to the Khilafat Conference. The proceedings appeared in the "New Times" of the 11th July. On the 18th I published the corrected statement of the resolutions passed at the Conference.

Q: How did you come to correct the previous resolutions?

A: I asked Mahomed Khan to send me the correct translations of all the resolutions. He sent them to me and I published them in the issue of the 18th July.

Q: Then are the translations in the issue of the 11th July incorrect?

A: Very likely they are. Those sent me by Mr. Mahomed Khan are correct.

Q: Who is Mr. Mahomed Khan?

A: He is the Secretary of the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay was the next witness examined.

He said: I got the warrant to search the Central Khilafat Committee at Bombay. I went to the Khilafat Office at 2 p.m. on the 20th September. Mr. Abdul Ghani, the Superintendent of the Khilafat Committee was there. In the course of my enquiry I asked him if they had any copies of the Fatwa in their possession. He replied in the negative. I asked him if they had ever received any copies. He replied 'Yes.' I know that they must be having at least one copy of the Fatwa in their office. I think in July and August they had their pamphlets printed most probably towards the end of August. I was told the Fatwa had been sent to the Press but it had not been yet received. I asked Mr. Abdul Ghani if he had any record of the copies of the Fatwas received in the office. He produced the record (the record was already in the Court). It shows that in the month of February 240 copies of the Fatwa were received. According to the record they were in the office for March, April and May when they were exhausted.

Counsel: What proof have you that Mr. Shaukat Ali is the Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee?

Witness: Mr. Abdul Ghani showed me the papers in which his election and appointment as Honorary Secretary was recorded. I asked Mr. Abdul Khani to show me the papers which would testify that Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Kitchlew were the members of the Khilafat Committee but he replied that those papers had been taken away by Mr. Moozamali to Delhi. At this stage I sent a man to the Press to enquire whether the copy was sent there by the Khilafat Committee and if it was there. The man returned saying it was there. I sent the man again to the printer ordering him to bring all the copies and proofs of the Fatwa. The printer's name is Mahomed Abmed. The introduction to the Fatwa was in the hand writing of Mr. Khatri. It is also among the papers sent by the printer and exhibited in Court.

I arrested Mr. Shaukat Ali on the morning of the 16th in Bombay.

Mr. Teckchand Hemandas was the next witness called. He was shown the notes put in Court by Mr. Burns. Assistant Editor, "Daily Gazette." He said these are not the original notes nor even the copy of them. I wrote my notes at home partly from my original notes and partly from the "New Times." I prepared them on the 10th night and the 11th morning. I supplied these notes to the "Daily Gazette" considering them as a fairly accurate report of the proceedings. Some resolutions were based on the report appearing in the "New Times." When I sent these resolutions to the "Daily Gazette" I was not sure whether they were accurate.

Counsel: I want to know what you thought then. Did you suppose the report to be correct or incorrect?

A.: My belief of the accuracy was neither one way nor the other. I was not sure about it.

Here the counsel pressed the witness and began cross-examining while the witness also went on repeating his previous answer.

Mr. Mahomed Ali here drew the attention of the Court that the Crown counsel was cross-examining the witness.

Magistrate: I do not think he is doing that. He is simply repeating his question which has not been answered.

Mahomed Ali: But will you jot down what the witness has said.

Magistrate: Yes, if that is his answer.

The next witness was Khan Bahadur Syed Mahmud Shah, District Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar.

He said Inspector Lakhat Hussain gave me the notes of Mr. Mahomed Ali's remarks about the formation of the Subjects Committee which I translated. I also translated the speeches of Hussain Ahmed, Nissar Ahmed and Dr. Kitchlew from the notes of Inspector Lakhat Hussain. Inspector Shanbahadur gave me the notes of the introductory remarks of Mr. Mahomed Ali. I have translated that as well I have also translated Inspector Karamchand's notes of Mr. Shaukat Ali's speech at Nonshero on the evening of the 13th July. I have also translated into English the leaflet produced by Colonel Gwyer in the Court.

Narayen Ganesh Joshi, Inspector, C. I. D., Poona, was the next witness. He stated I was present at the Belgaum Khilafat Conference held on the 19th June, 1921. One resolution only was put before the Conference. Mahomed Ali proposed it and read it to the audience in Urdu and English. I can only write Marathi shorthand and I took the resolution and Mahomed Ali's speech in Marathi shorthand. About 1,500 people attended the Conference. The Hindus and Mahomedans were in an equal proportion.

Sub-Inspector Bholaram Punamchand Wirwan, C. I. D., Poona, was next called. He said I was present at the Belgaum Conference on the 19th June. Only one resolution was proposed. It was read to the audience by Mahomed Ali in Urdu and English. Dr. Kitchlew seconded it. I took down the notes in Marathi shorthand. I have made an English translation of the notes.

Sub-Inspector Vithaz Ramchand, C. I. D., Poona, deposed thus:—

Ali Brothers and Dr. Kitchlew came to Poona on the 17th June. They addressed a meeting at the Gandhi Maidan that evening. I write English and Marathi shorthand. Shaukat Ali spoke at the meeting. I took notes in Marathi shorthand.

Mr. Mahomed Ali asked to be shown the Sub-Inspector's report. The speech was written in Marathi characters, whereupon Mr. Mahomed Ali said I cannot understand how an Urdu speech could be taken down in Marathi shorthand and in Marathi characters. This is impossible and I draw the attention of the Court to this. The Sub-Inspector, continuing, said about three to four thousand persons were present at the meeting. I did not notice any soldiers in the meeting. There are many Indian troops in Poona.

The remaining witness will be examined to-morrow at 11 a.m. The Court was just rising when Mr. Mahomed Ali applied for depositions of the witness made yesterday and to-day. The Magistrate said he could get them if he paid for them.

Mr. Mahomed Ali: We want to see our

(Continued on next page.)

SECTARIAN FIGHTING IN BELFAST.

FRENZIED WOMEN SUPPLYING AMMUNITION.

TROOPS HAD TO USE LEWIS GUNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

5 were killed and 60 injured in the sectarian fighting in Belfast during the week-end. The casualties were mostly due to a bomb which was hurled into the Street but failed to explode a small boy, however, picking it up and throwing it into crowd. Snipers fired on the ambulances assisting the victims.

Fighting was particularly bitter in East End where frenzied women supplied the combatants with ammunition. Troops had repeatedly to fire on the mobs and even to use their Lewis Guns.

NORTH OF IRLAND.

REMOBILIZING SPECIAL CONSTABULARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Sept. 27.

Sir Henry Graig announced in the North of Ireland, Parliament that as the result of a conference between himself and the Lord Mayor and the military and police authorities it had been decided to remobilize the special constabulary in certain parts of North Ireland.

ATTEMPT ON MARSHAL PILSUDSKI'S LIFE FAITS.

HIS COMPANION WOUNDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

Paris.—A telegram from Leopol (Galicia) says three revolver shots were fired at Marshal Pilsudski to-day by man who was arrested after attempting to commit suicide. Marshal Pilsudski was not injured but his companion Count Grabovski was wounded.

SHOOTING TRAGEDY IN ROME

DEPUTY DOMAGON SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

Rome.—Deputy Domagno has been seriously injured in the abdomen by three revolver shots which were fired at him, as was leaving the Socialist Club at Mola a youth who was later arrested.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES TO MEET ON OCT. 25.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Sept. 27.

The International Labour Conference is meeting at Geneva October 25th. Delegates will attend from Canada, Australia, South Africa and India. New Zealand will be represented by the British Government.

"INDIANS IN PREVENTIVE SERVICE."

The reference in yesterday editorial note on "Indians in Preventive Service" was obviously to the Collector of Customs Bombay and not the Collector of Bombay.

SWADESHI.

A SOUND INDIAN INVESTMENT.

By being Swadeshi you are not only securing maximum return at minimum cost, you are also encouraging Home trade and thus helping to check the spread of want, penury and famine Every pie you spend on non-swadeshi Goods makes

India so much poorer

Therefore be swadeshi.

SERBO-ALBANIAN HOSTILITIES.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

REPORTED FIGHTING IN MIRDITE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

Contradictory reports with regard to the Serbo-Albanian hostilities are being issued by the Serbians and the Albanians.

Messages from Tirana, the Albanian Capital, speak of heroic Albanian resistance of the attacks by the Serbian Army in the South Mirdite District the objective of which is said to be the occupation of the Luria Mountain west of Dibra commanding the Tirana plain and threatening the Albanian Capital.

The Serbs, on the other hand, assert that the Albanian Reports of fighting are without foundation their object being to impress the League of Nations.

SERBO-ALBANIAN WAR.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Sept. 27.

Geneva.—The Political Affairs Committee of the League has adopted the two resolutions moved by Lord Robert Cecil. The first advises Albania immediately to accept the decision of the conference of Ambassadors; the second requests the Council to appoint three impartial members to proceed to Albania to investigate the execution of the Allied decisions and report regarding the frontier troubles.

The French Government introduced a resolution inviting the Council to request all states signing the 1912 Opium Convention also the members of the League to send representatives to the conference to discuss measures to deal with narcotics and drugs whether of plant or chemical origin.

HOECHEST DYE WORKS CLOSED DOWN.

OWINGS TO UNREASONABLE WAGE DEMANDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

Berlin.—A telegram from Frankfurt says the Hoechst Dyeworks have been closed own. All the workers have been dismissed owing to the alleged unreasonable wage demands.

PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL OF U S TROOPS ON RHINE.

FRENCH OFFICIAL CIRCLES DISTURBED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Sept. 27.

New York.—A telegram from Paris announces that French official circles are greatly disturbed by the reports that the American troops on the Rhine will be withdrawn when the German Treaty is ratified.

M. Jussbrand the French Ambassador at Washington, has been instructed to take the opportunity of pointing out that France would deeply regret the withdrawal as she considers the American troops on the Rhine form the keystone of the arch of Allied solidarity and are a great help in enforcing the treaty of Versailles.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

LORD CURZON'S ACCUSATIONS BASELESS.

STATEMENT BY M. BERZIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

M. Berzin a member of the Russian Trade Delegation, in reply to Lord Curzon's note of the 20th September says that the Russian Government, while convinced that Lord Curzon's accusations are baseless, is making fresh inquiries. Mr. Berzin asserts that both Lord Curzon and the Foreign Office are victims of false reports spread by the Russian White Guards and the French and concludes by saying that the Russian Government is more than ever anxious for friendly relations with the British Government and has proved its good intentions by ceasing all activity in the East, which is likely to offend Britain, since the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement.

LORD CURZON'S STATEMENT.

M. KRASSINS' REFUTATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 27.

In the course of his reply to Lord Curzon's Note M. Berzin asserts that many of Lord Curzon's statements will not bear the most superficial examination. For instance Nuorteva has been in prison since March and has never held any position under the Third International. In similar way the reports attributed to Eliava Karahan and others have never existed. Rothstein has never been engaged in forming Revolutionary Committees in Persia and Hafiz was never sent to Moscow or elsewhere by the Soviet Government. M. Berzin declares that these examples should serve pending the receipt of a full reply from the Russian Government to convince the British Government that the charges are based on inaccurate information.

M. Krassin who returns to London tomorrow stated in an interview with the Reuter's Berlin correspondent that it was unfair to withhold help from the starving millions on the present pretext that the Bolshevists could not be trusted. The Bolshevists had given the guarantees demanded and they could not do more. M. Krassin declared that the Hoover Quakers and the members of the Salvation Army at present carrying on relief were satisfied regarding the Soviet treatment.

M. Krassin said he was convinced that if the Soviet agents in Afghanistan and Persia were guilty of the charges Lord Curzon had made against them. they would be recalled forthwith and punished just as he was sure the British Government would deal with the officials who recently deported the Soviet Mission from Constantinople.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

AMERICANS' HELP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 28.

Riga.—The Americans have organised 120 kitchens in Petrograd producing 60,000 loaves of bread daily for the starving children. The Americans have been compelled to reduce the rations as children who have not seen white bread for years devour bread so voraciously that they become ill.

SOVIET HIERARCHY.

STALIN COMING INTO POWER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 28.

Stalin, Head of the Soviet Propaganda in the East and also the Head of the Nationalities Department is rapidly coming to power after Lenin and Trotsky in Soviet Hierarchy. Stalin really dominates the foreign policy, the basic principle of which is the Federation of autonomous National Soviets extending beyond the former Russian Empire into Afghanistan, Persia, Bokhara. Armenia and Anatolia.

A DARING OUTRAGE AT NEW YORK.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 28.

New York.—A daring outrage was perpetrated in broad daylight in the crowded Grand Central Station today. Three bandits armed with lead pipes and revolvers attempted to snatch a handbag containing several thousands of dollars from a Railroad cashier after firing 18 shots in air. The terrified travellers scrambled for safety but the robbers were frustrated owing to the timely arrival of police reinforcements.

DRINK EVIL.

PROHIBITION V. TEMPERANCE.

DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to transact non-official business. Mr. Latthe moved that his private bill proposing to do away with the right of Watandar Hindu Priests to force through law courts the Hindu Non-Brahmins to pay for their services which the non-Brahmins neither desired nor utilised, be referred to a select committee. The main clause of the bill says that no person shall be entitled to claim as a matter of right any ceremonial emoluments from any Hindu who does not call in the services of the persons claiming those emoluments. The bill, said Mr. Latthe, would remove a great injustice done to non-Brahmins and would bring law as administered by the Bombay High Court into like with the law laid down by the other High Courts. Moreover as a result of circulation the public opinion and high judicial authorities had expressed their approval of the principle of the bill.

Mr. Kamat supported the bill on broad principles. It was high time that Hindu customs be liberalised and Hindus be left free to choose any religious minister of any denomination.

Mr. Piyari Lal Misra said there was no necessity for the bill and he opposed it as it would create serious dangers.

OFFICIAL VIEW.

Sir William Vincent said that Government's attitude on the bill was neutral. The opinions on the bill that had been received were divergent while generally the principle of the bill had been supported. Several public bodies and judicial authorities had advised caution and pointed to the sweeping and far reaching character of the proposed reform. Government had however no interest in the matter. It was solely for Hindu members of the Assembly to decide whether the reform advocated was just or not.

Mr. J. N. Mukerjee said that the bill interfere with the ancient religious rights of tended to interfere with the ancient religious rights of a particular class of Hindu-priests thus revolutionising the Hindu custom in this respect. He advised great caution before the house undertook to commit itself to the principle of the bill and suggested that bill be recirculated.

Mr. Jatkar also opposed the Bill as it seriously interfered with the ancient Hindu customs of the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces and Berar.

Dr. Gour said that the crux of the whole question was, should the law allow an ancient custom to continue even when it was against the dictates of conscience, justice, reason and common sense? The subject at issue was a mixed matter of Hindu custom and civil law. When coercive powers of civil courts were used to enforce the unjust right of a priest, the Government ought first to subject the claim to the strict test of justice and equity. He deplored that Government was neutral and had not the courage to stand firm and not allow their courts to coerce non-Brahmins to pay to priests whose services had never been utilised.

Dr. Sapru said when the bill touched the vested interests, Government could not but remain neutral especially when non-official members were in a vast majority and could come to a decision independently of any assistance from Government. Personally he was ready to go even beyond what the bill proposed. He could say that in Northern India and Bengal there was no trouble of the sort which the Bill intended to redress.

Mr. Samarth said the House should decide whether it wanted to give freedom of conscience and freedom of action to sufferers, or allow continuance of coercion and compulsion which existed only in the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces. He made it clear that the Bill did not require anyone not to engage a certain class of Joshis, but that when a Joshi had not been engaged, he should not be paid for the ceremonial.

Dr. Nandlal supported the motion as it would stop unnecessary litigation.

The motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee consisting of Dr. Sapru, Sir William Vincent, Messrs. Samarth, Joshi, Bagde, Dr. Gour and Mr. Latthe was put and agreed to.

DRINK EVIL.

Mr. Beohar Raghubir Sinha moved that the expression of opinion that the Assembly declared its sympathy with the anti-drink movement in India be conveyed to the local Governments with request that they may consider the advisability of adopting measures to put a stop to the drink evil as soon as possible. To this resolution stood on the agenda a motion in the name of Bakshi Sohanlal suggesting an amendment to the resolution so as to enforce prohibition by an act of Indian Legislature. The President pointed out that this amendment was not quite in order inasmuch as it was not within the competence of Indian Legislature to pass an act of the nature proposed.

Mr. C. A. Innes while sympathising with the temperance movement which everyone had at heart felt bound to emphasise that excise being a transferred provincial subject Assembly would be in a false position in giving an unasked advice and the more so when almost all the local Governments and their legislatures had the cause of temperance at heart and were busy in tackling it. He suggested that if the resolution was amended so as to simply express the sympathy of the Assembly towards the temperance movement Government would not oppose it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Rustomjee Faridomji (C. P.) opposed the resolution as Government policy had always been restriction of the drink though not prohibition. Government had always subordinated revenue from drink to the desire for restriction of the drink evil.

Mr. Price asked the House to accept Mr.

(Continued on next page.)

TRIAL AT KARACHI.

(Continued from previous page.)

religious leaders Maulana Abdul Bari and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. We want to consult them as in a way they are our legal advisers as well.

Magistrate: I am sorry I cannot interfere in jail discipline.

Mr. Mahomed Ali: But you could give your opinion whether it is not unfair that we are prevented from consulting them.

Magistrate: I am not concerned with what happens outside the Court.

Mr. Mahomed Ali: But would you put it on record that we sought to meet our advisers, but were not allowed to do so.

Magistrate: Yes, I would do that; but your advisers could come to the Court and meet you here.

The Police and military arrangements were as full and guarded to-day as yesterday.

POLICE EVIDENCE.

WITNESS REFUSE TO CROSS EXAMINE

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 26.

The trial of the Ali Brothers, the Jagatguru and Dr. Kitchlew was characteristically marked by overzeal on the part of the Government. A regular procession of the sepoys with lathis was formed in front of the hall and the whole route from the central prison to the hall was lined by them. There was a full attendance of all military and police officials and rifles were lying in large numbers on the ground, Leaving aside the police outside the walls of the compound, which was guarded by barbed wire, there were within the compound and inside the verandah of the hall hundred and twenty five indians sepoys and seventy-five english soldiers, all with rifles one machine-gun was also in attendance. At 11 o'clock punctually a motor lorry with armed policemen drove into the compound of the hall closely followed by the closed van of the leaders which was again followed by another lorry containing English soldiers fully armed prepared for any emergency.

At last night's meeting of the Sind Congress and Khilafat workers it was decided to boycott the trial, allowing only a few press reporters to attend. The Court was consequently only attended by Government servants and pleaders. Be it said to their credit, they got up when the leaders came in and kept standing till they took their seats. Three Indian policemen with rifles were posted round the seven brave men as if they had any desire to escape. The treatment that they have received at the hands of the Sind Government will, it is hoped, be noticed by the Government of Bombay.

The Magistrate, Mr. S. M. Talati, opening the proceedings, asked Maulana Mahomed Ali his name, and he repried "I wont give my name the court is expected to know it." When the Magistrate asked the other accused their names none of them made any reply to the Magistrate's question.

The public prosecutor, Mr. T. G. Elphinston then called in the complainant, Mr. Zamanshah. Examined by the prosecutor, Mr. Zamanshah stated I am the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi and complainant in this case. I field the complaint on the authority of the Government and under the orders of the District Superintendent of police, Karachi. I was in the Karachi City Station on the 7th July last at the arrival of the Quetta Mail. I saw Mahomed Ali, Shaukatali, and Shankaracharya arrive by that train. After their arrival the three accused were taken in procession. After this Mahomedali and Shaukatali went to Kanyashala which is close to where the Conference was held. The Khilafat Conference was held on July 8th, 9th and 10th. I attended all the sittings on the first day. Proceedings commenced at 5 and lasted up to 10 p.m. Mahomedali delivered his presidential speeech After this he told the Conference that the subjects committee would be formed. Shaukatali is honorary secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee. I learnt from Kanyashala that the three accused Ali brothers and Kitchlew put up there during the Conftrence. The subjects committee held its deliberations at Kanyashala. I was present the next day when resolution No.6 was brought. I sent the report to the Government. Mahomedali read the resolution to the Conference saying it was very important and that they should consider it as the essence of the Conference. Moulvi Hussein Ahmed proposed the resolution. Shorthand reports were taken by Inspector Latif Khan and Sub-inspector Shah Bahadur Khan. After Hussein Ahmed's speech was over the resolution was translated by Pir Ghulam Mujadid in Sindhi. I translated 'It is unlawful to remain in the army as serving in the ranks is haram. Pir Sahib also spoke, supporting the resolution. Dr. Kitchlew and Maulvi Nissar Ahmed also supported in Urdu. Shorthand notes were taken of all the speeches. Shankaracharya supported in English. After this Mahomedali spoke a few words on the resolution and asked those who supported it to stand up. Shaukatali was on the dais. About 2000 people were present, including Hindus, Mahomedans, Pathans and Sikhs. Some Ulemas were also present. They brought their following with them. Pir Mujadid and Turabali Shah were among them. All provinces except Bengal were represented among the delegates. There were some Aligarh students present there. The audience became excited when speeches were made on this resolution. Local papers had their reporters there and the account of the proceedings was published in the "Newtimes" and the 'Daily Gazette." I have seen the Mutafiq Fatwa. I have a copy here with me. Here Maulana Mahomedali applied for a copy of the Fatwa for reference. The Court gave him a copy.

Witness continuing said "I got two copies of the Fatwa in March. I bought them from a Pathan in Karachi. The copies which I got in March bore the names of Hussein Ahmed and Nissar Ahmed on them. I got another copy last month from Sub-inspector Abdul Gafoor. It bears the names of Dr. Kitchlew.

The accused asked by the Court if they wanted to cross-examine. The witness said they wanted nothing of the sort.

Mr. Mahomed Bux, Deputy Collector, Hala, was the next witness. He said "on 9th July I was present at the Conference. Resolutions 5 and 6 were put at the meeting (shown the translation made by the Government, he said it was correct). The rest of his evidence was a repetition of the previous witness, but added that 3 thousand people were present. The Mussalmans were in a majority. The speeches caused much excitement among the people.

The next witness was Keshavlal Madhavlal of the C. I. D. He said "I was posted on duty at the Kanyashala. I saw Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali and Kitchelew, leaving together and coming back at frequent intervals. The next witness Fatah Bahadur, Head Constable C. I. D., also deposed to having seen the three abovenamed staying at Kanyashala and observing their movements. They were constantly together, going out and while coming back. The next witness was Jehadar Mahomed Usman of the C. I. D. He also repeated what the previous witness had said. Abdul Gafoor, Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., said that he was on duty there. He could hear Shaukat Ali's voice coming from the Subjects committee. I got a copy of the Fatwa from a Pathan last month who told me. 'You are in the police service. You better read that.' I gave that copy to Mr. Zamanshah."

Inspector Laku Hussain, C. I. D. of Allahabad, was the next witness. He was deputed as a C. I. D. shorthand reporter. Shanbahadur Khan, Inspector C. I. D. Allahabad, was the next witness he was also a Urdu shorthand reporter. All the above witness gave their shorthand and transcribed reports to the court and they were recorded as exhibits.

A JOURNALIST EXAMINED.

Mr. Burns, assistant editor, "Daily Gazette," was next called. He said he had published the proceedings of the conference in the issue of the 11th. He had sent a special reporter for their paper the "Daily Gazette." Karamchand C. I. D. Inspector said that on the 10th Shaukat Ali and Kitchelew left by the Quetta Mail. He also travelled by the same train. Kitchlew went to Sukkur. Shaukat Ali went to Nowshero Feroze to attend the political conference. He made two speeches there. The last one was translated in Sindhi by Abdul Majid and its meaning told by Dr. Choithram in the meeting. The case was adjourned to to-morrow at 11 a.m.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S DESIRE.

Before the court close Maulana Mahomed Ali said to the Court "I want that all the accused (we) should lodge together in the jail to enable us to issue a joint statement. The authorities may if they choose double or triple the guard." Court: "I am helpless in the matter. Apply to the Superintendent of jail."

Mahomed Ali: "But he is helpless also. He acts on superior orders. He has no power of his own. I have applied to the Collector through the Superintendent but have not received any reply."

Court: I cannot do anything in the matter."

Mahomed Ali: "I had some papers in my trunk when I was arrested. I want them now and I cannot understand by what law they have kept back those papers. I want some of them for this case.

Court: "Eleven of the papers have been sent to Simla. Six are at present in court. They will be used in this case and we will give them to you later on. As for the remaining 36 they have been sent to Begum Mahomed Ali. One of the six papers in this court is a draft resolution of Belgaum Conference and others are rough notes.

No defence is offered.

TRIAL AT KARACHI.

SECOND DAY.

The trial of the Ali Brothers and other leaders continued to-day from 11 to 2 p.m. and will be resumed to-morrow morning.

Colonel Gwyer of Western Command produced forms used when soldiers and sepoys were enlisted for war or for ordinary times and exhibited certain leaflets received seven months ago asking sepoys not to remain in the army. Three Mahomedan officers of the army were then examined who deposed to leaftlets containing similar appeals having been received by Mahomedan officers of their regiments in the months of July and August. They exhibited a number of such leaflets. Mr. Jeswani, editor, "New Times," deposed to having published the proceedings and the resolutions of Karachi Khilafat Conference in the issue of 11th. as given by his own reporter and corrected the resolutions of the conference as received from the Secretary, Khilafat Committee, in the issue of the 18th. He stated that resolutions as given in the issue of 11th were incorrect. Mr. Kelly, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, deposed to details of the search of the office of the Central Khilafat Committee and securing of the copies of Fatwa from the printing press. Mr. Teckchand, reporter of the "Daily Gazette" stated he was not sure if his version of the resolutions of the Karachi Khilafat Conference as given by him to the "Daily Gazette" was correct. Narayen Ganesh and Bolaram of the Poona C. I. D. deposed about Maulana Mahomed Ali having moved a resolution relating to the declaration of Indian republic at the Belgaum Khilafat Conference in June last. Mr. Vithal Ramchand of the Poona C. I. D. exhibited Marahthi shorthand notes of Maulana Shaukat Ali's Urdu speech delivered at Poona on 17th June.

DRINK EVIL.

(Continued from previous page.)

Innes' suggestion because Mr. Sinha's voice was really the voice of "Pussyfoot" Johnson (laughter) for prohibition. In the United States itself total prohibition was not observed. America had not gone dry and India would not. Prohibition was impossible for India.

Quite a sensation was created when Mr. Ishan Ullah supported prohibition motion by reading a long written speech in Urdu which was applauded by those who understood the speaker.

Mr. Subramanya asked:—Is not there any rule under which Urdu speech could be interpreted in English to this House?

Dr. Nandlal: I will translate it if I am permitted. (Laughter.)

President: The occasion does not require an official interpreter. The Urdu speech would be published in official report after having been translated in English.

Dr. Nandlal greatly sympathised with the motion, but remarked the Assembly could not issue warrants to local Governments.

Mr. Innes moved an amendment that the main resolution should be substituted by a motion asking the Governor-General to take note of the sympathy of the Assembly towards temperance movement in India.

Lala Bakshi Sohanlal said he strongly advocated prohibition. While Mr. Sohanlal was reading his long manuscript speech several members went outside and came in when he had finished.

Mr. Spence said the prohibition was impracticable and temperance was the only reasonable proposition. It was well-known that taxation in India had reached its limit and it would be unjust to place on the general tax-payer a great burden of finding money which now a small number of the community paid as excise revenue.

Mr. Bajpai asked the mover to withdraw his motion and accept Government compromise.

On closure being applied for and granted the President put to vote Mr. Innes' amendment which is carried, the original motion dropping automatically.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

INDIANS IN HIGHER SERVICES.

When the Assembly met again after lunch Lala Girdhari Lal Agarwala moved a resolution recommending the desirability of equalising the number of Indians and Europeans in the following posts by filling future temporary or permanent vacancies by Indians till the deficiency has been made up, viz., (1) Governors of Provinces, (2) Chief Justices, (3) Chief Judges or other heads of the highest judicial courts in India and (4) High Court Judges or Judges of other highest Courts in India and that a copy of this resolution be submitted to the Home Government with favourable recommendations.

Before Mr. Girdhari Lal finished reading his resolution, Mr. Price rose to a point of order and asked if it was within the powers of the Governor-General in Council to carry out these suggestions.

President: Order, order, order, order. The Hon. mover has not yet finished reading his resolution.

Mr. Agarwala in moving the resolution cited all the resolutions passed in the Indian National Congress in respect of the demand for Indians being appointed to the highest offices and said that the promises of Government had not been fulfilled in the desired direction. He was thankful to British Government for having appointed an Indian as a Governor and was glad to see that the Government of India were satisfied with him. Whenever any future vacancy of Governorship arose British Government should appoint an Indian for the same. Referring to the Chief Justices, Chief Judges, High Court Judges, etc. Mr. Agarwala quoted statistics to show that a surprisingly large number of posts were held by Europeans and Anglo-Indians as against Indians. This difference was most galling in view of the fact that Indians had shown remarkable ability as judges and in every other sphere of activity to which they had been admitted. Indians had justified themselves in the Secretary of State's Council and in Viceroy's cabinet and they had established a tradition in High Courts. India was, therefore, not deficient in wealth of intellect. In conclusion, Mr. Agarwala said he had been encouraged in moving this resolution by Lord Reading's speech at the Chelmsford Club that in India there could and there must be no trace of racial inequality and the speaker urged that Indians must not be disallowed for these posts simply because they were Indians.

Mr. Subramanyam said that while an opposition to resolution would savour unpatriotic the Assembly was face to face with a question as to whether they should discuss and talk about practical politics or spend their time on idealistic aspiration challenging Government to make a definite pronouncement on those aspirations. The motion was too early for the Reforms Scheme recently given had not yet been fully worked. So far as he was aware there was not a single occasion on which this new machine had failed to work. He further asked whether they had exhausted all other departments which stood in need of Indianisation before they touched the highest of the lot. The resolution was thus inopportune. (Applause.)

Sir William Vincent on behalf of Government said there was a great deal of force in the objection taken by Mr. Price whether these proposals were primarily under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General but, at the same time, there were certain appointments mentioned in the resolution which were under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General and therefore the resolution was in order. The whole question was not a matter of Indianisation of services or anything of the kind. As a matter of fact there had been a greater progress in Indianisation of higher appointments in Government during the last few years than any one could possibly imagine or understand. For instance, in the Executive Council the number of Indian members rose from one to three and the same was the case in the Secretary of State's Council also. The suggestion that the Secretary of State or the Government of India were making all the appointments was entirely unjustified. The appointments of Governors, High Court Judges and Chief Justices were made by His Majesty under the Royal Manual. Was it right, he asked, that this Assembly should seek to encroach upon the prerogatives of the Crown? High Court Judges were all appointed by the Crown and except in so far as the Calcutta High Court was concerned these appointments were made without reference to the Government of India at all. In the Calcutta High Court appointments were made directly by His Majesty's Government in consultation with the local Government. The officiating appointments in various High Courts except in the Calcutta High Court were made by the local Government. Here again the Government of India were not in any way concerned. The only appointments in which the Government of India could have direct dealing were acting additional judges in the Calcutta High Court and additional judges in some other Courts and additional judges in the Burma Chief Courts. Now there were sixteen Indian judges in all the High Courts. Should the number of judges be equalised as was recommended irrespective of their merit? In the matter of judicial appointments the merits of Indians were being carefully considered and in so far as the recommendation for appointment lay with the Government of India there was no reason to doubt that merit had not been considered. As for the Governorship the appointment lay with His Majesty. "I am glad here publicly to say that the Government of India and all of us have the utmost confidence in Lord Sinha who has done admirably well (loud applause), but is that the reason why this Assembly should attempt to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown in the matter of appointing Governors? Is it not better to render unto Caesar things that are Caesar's"? (Applause.)

MERIT ONLY TO BE CONSIDERED.

Mr. Yamin Khan said every one must agree with the Home Member that the highest posts should be filled on considerations of merit and that King's prerogative to make these high appointments should not be interferred with, but could it be said that appointments of Chief Justices and judges were made purely on consideration of merit and was it not a fact that it was specifically provided that so many appointments must go to Europeans, so many to Hindus, and so many to Mahomedans? Could it be further said that Indians of merit were not to be found to fill the places set apart for Europeans. Then again, did the prerogative of the Crown lay it down that all appointments of Governors should go to Europeans and could not the King in exercise of the same prerogative make it a rule to further extend the position of Governorships to Indians? Surely the Home Member should have known that the resolution did not want any revolution in the system, but that slowly and step by step the process of Indianisation in highest appointments should be set up.

Mr. Bajpai moved an amendment that the Governor-General in Council should consider the possibility of appointing more Indians as Governors, Chief Justices and Judges, etc.

Dr. Gour felt surprised that Mr. Subramanyam should have by mistake elevated himself to the position of a Home Member by advising caution and that the Home Member should have descended to the level of a private member of the Assembly by being more sympathetic than the member from Madras. However,

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

When the Assembly reassembled after lunch on Monday, Colonel Gidney moved that the Governor-General-in-Council may be pleased to consider favourably the claims of the civil pensioners for an enhancement of pensions especially that class drawing an annual pension of between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 540 and further recommends that Government be pleased to appoint a committee from among the members of this Assembly to enquire into and report to what extent the enhancement should be given to such pensions and till such report is made to afford an *ad interim* relief. Colonel Gidney gave a long survey of the past history connected with the grant of civil pensions. His resolution touched the civil pensions for the uncvoenanted services and those for the subordinate and the menial services. He was not championing the cause of any particular community amongst the pensioners but his resolution covered every community and that there wer more Indians than non-Indians who were affected by the present inadequate rates of pension. The increase was required because of the enormous cost of living, and because it was moral obligation of a Government to aid pensioner to maintain their stations of life and to save them from privation and distress no amount of finanCial considerations should stand in way of doing what is just and right, especially when other Colonial Governments had already liberally treated their pensioners. If the present conditions would continue to prevail it would mean that the Assembly would not put a stop to a gross injustice to old and faithful servants, especially when higher service pensioners had already got their pensions enhanced.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

Mr. Hailey said Governmens attitude was sympathetic as they realised more than any one else the hardships undregone by their retired servants. The Government, he emphasised, could not be blamed for lack of sympathy towards its employees because the last budget with deficit of 18 crores contained no less than nine crores of expenditure due mainly to increase in pay of ministerial establishment. In the case of higher services pension, which applied to those who retired after 1913, was the result of a Government pledge and was given because it was necessary to attract good recruits for those services and Government anticipations ni that respect had been amply justified. There was one great difficulty that out of total of two crores and thirty-seven lakhs paid to civil pensions only 15 or 16 lakhs were paid from central revenues the rest was paid by Local Governments. Could it be just on the part of the Assembly to go out of its way and force the hands of the Local Governments to bear the enormous extra expenditure? Another consideration was that Local Governments were now under great pressure for revising pays of their ministerial establishments, if those already in employment were ignored and only pensioners were looked after it would result in discontent among the present employees, thus the hands of the Local Governments themselves were tied from relieving the distress of pensioners which he was sure every Local Government was anxious to do if it had the necessary funds.

Mr. Venkatpatiraju opposed motion on the sole ground of financial stringency because the Assembly could not afford to be generous to pensioner at the cost of general taxpayer who would have to pay it though additional taxation, at the same time the Assembly could not force the hands of Local Govrenments who are now face to face with deficits to incur additional expenditure.

Mr. Abdu lRahim supported the grant of increase in pension as being most deserving. He asked, would not the Assembly be guilty under the eyes of law for shortening the lives of these pensioners whose only sources of income could not maintain them. (laughter).

Bakhshi Sohanlal supported Colonel Gidney.

Mr. E. L. Price asked hte house to come to the business proposition as placed before the house by the Finance Member. Government of India was paynig only 7 per cent. of the civil pensions, while 93 per cent. were being paid oy Local Governments. Could it be just for this house to saddle local Governments with a permanent drain on their already exhausted revenues. Personally he was convinced that standard of taxation had reached its maximum in India and that no greater strain could be put on the general taxpayer.

GOVERNMENT APOLOGY QUITE UNCONVINCING.

Dr. Gour said Government apology was quite unconvincing. The argument that increased pensions in cases of higher services were meant to encourage recruits for these services. If this reason held good for highe rservices it should equally hold good for middle class pensioners. No amount of argument could justify the increase in pensiones of higher services. (Applause). On the resolution under discussion the deciding factor should be whether the Assembly would agree to offer relief to ten thousand pensioners or 350 millions of taxpayers who were crying for relief (Hear Hear).

Mr. Spence while opposing the motion as being more concerned with Local Governments earnestly hoped that every local legislature would discuss it.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said if the Assembly had the power they would have unanimously rejected the increase in pensions given to higher services men. If one wrong had been committed by Government another wrong should not be allowed by this house.

Dr. Nandlal said he was sorry that financial situation handicapped them from giving relief to the pensioners.

Colonel Gidney replying reiteraetd his demands feeling surprised at the attitude adopted by opposition.

Mr. Hailey made it clear that Government was very sympathetic and anxious to relieve the pensioners but that financial stringency stood in their way he reiterated that increased pensions in case of higher services were given only to those who retired after 1913 because Government was pledged to it.

THE MOTION LOST.

Colonel Gidneys motion was put and was negatived.

President before adjourning the Assembly till to-morrow announced that on 30th September the Assembly would meet at 2-30 p.m.

HOSTILITIES IN ANATOLIA.

KEMALISTS ORGANISING UNDER NIHAL PASHA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 28.

Widespread concern is being aroused at the prospect of the continuation of the protracted hostilities in Western Anatolia. Great Powers hitherto being too exhausted to intervene in the struggle left the Greeks and the Turks to fight out the ownership of Asia Minor but as Stalemate has arisen this policy is now bankrupt. It is pointed out that mediation of powers is essential if Turkey and Greece are to be saved from financial ruin. The Greeks have destroyed the Anatolian villages in their retreat from Angora and have thus created a wide devastated zone between the rival armies. A report from Constantinople states that Kemalists are organising force under Nihal Pasha with dual objectives of crushing the insurgent Kurds and fomenting insurrection in Northern Mesopotamia against Feisul in order to replace him by Senussi Chieftain.

THE OPPAU EXPLOSIONS.

NINETY STILL MISSING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

A telegram from Ludwigahafen says there are still 90 missing after the Oppau explosion.

VICTIMS OF OPPAU EXPLOSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 26.

Berlin.—A telegram from the Burgomaster of Ludwigshafen gives the list which has been published there of the victims of Oppau explosion. So far 300 dead bodies have been recovered and of this number 235 have been identified while the hospitals report that 519 cases of injuries have been admitted for treatment. The President von Ebert and the Bavarian Premier, Count von Lerchenfeld, will attend the funeral of the victims.

It is reported that a split has arisen among mill strikers of Madras and that about three hundred of them have gone back to work unconditionally, apparently, not seeing any prospect of gaining their ends by continuing the strike. (A.P.)

IMPERIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

MR. SASTRI TO REPRESENT INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Sept. 27.

The Committee of Imperial Defence meets in October. Mr. Sastri has accepted the special invitation to represent India with General Munro, ex-Commander-in-Chief, as Advisor.

RAILWAY CASUALTIES NEAR BRISTOL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

5 plate-layers were killed and 2 seriously injured by a train near Bristol to-day. They apparently had stepped out of the way of the passing train when they were run down by a train travelling in the opposite direction.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

Paris.—In order to facilitate the payment of the reparations for the war losses, a loan of three milliard francs is being issued on October 27. The loan will be divided into six million bonds of five hundred francs each and will be issued at 498 and a half francs each bearing the interest of thirty francs each per annum tax free.

TERRIBLE FAMINE AMONGEST TARTARS.

THOUSANDS DYING OF STARVATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

Stockholm.—The official Russian Report from Samara states that the famine amongst Tartars is terrible and thousands are dying of starvation. Unprecedented catastrophe is imminent unless food arrives in time.

DISPUTE BETWEEN CENTRAL GOVT. AND BAVARIA SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 26

Berlin.—The newspapers state that the Conference between Wirth and Lerchenfeld has resulted in a satisfactory settlement of the dispute between Bavaria and the Central Government. The "Tageblatt" says that a compromise has been reached where by the German States will henceforth enjoy greater authority in regard to the suppression of the Newspapers and Bavaria will be given a suitable period to consolidate her internal conditions before the State of Siege is raised.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR JACKSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

Announcement is made of the death of Professor Henry Jackson.

[The late Rev. Henry Lalimer Jackson was born in 1851 and educated in the Highgate Grammer School in Germany and thence in Christ's College, Cambridge. He was ordained to Curacy of St. Neots, Hunts; then he was in charge of Houghton, Hunts. In 1885 was appointed a Fellow and Lecturer of Paul's College, University of Sydney. 1895 he was appointed to Crown Living of St. Mary's, Huntingdom. In 1912 he was appointed the Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge. He was Lecturer in Modern and Medineval Dutch Literature in 1918. Amongst his literary publications those relating to Christianity are the most conspicuous.]

ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

HOW TO ENFORCE RESPECT FOR DECISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 28.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League of Nations is now discussing the Economic Weapon as a means of enforcing respect for the League's decisions. The Committee's Report proposes that the Council of the League should summon the parties accused of the infringement of the Covenant of the League and deliver judgment after hearing both the sides, all the states being placed on an equal footing with regard to the enforcement of the penalties if the parties are unable to agree within the stipulated time.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rome.—Dovagno Ovagno is dead

Twelve thousand motorbus drivers and conductors employed in London have been notified of three shillings weekly reduction in wages from October.

Chicago.—Australian lawn tennis played, Anderson, beat Tilden Scores:—3/6, 7/5, 6/2, 1/6, 14/12. The match was the annual East and West Championship.

The Australian pair Hawkes and Anderson beat Tilen and Arnold Jones. Scores:—6/1, 6/2, 8/6, 6/2.

NO INJUSTICE TO INDIANS.

INDIANISATION OF IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT.

DEBATE IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

When the Council of State met again today Sir John Wood and the Hon. Mr. Sarma were not present at question time to give replies to interpellations of two non-official members. Sir John Wood, however, soon appeared and replied to Dewan Bahadur Ramabadra Naidu that the Imperial Cadet Corps created by Lord Curzon was disbanded temporarily in 1913 and had never been re-started. But Mr. Sarma did not turn up at all.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

The President then read out a message from the Governor-General which ran as follows:—His Excellency thanks the Council of State for the expression of their cordial welcome on his assumption of the office as Viceroy and Governor-General and notes with satisfaction the assurance of their loyal and whole-hearted support which would be a great encouragement in the discharge of his manifold responsibilities.

LAW RE INCOME TAX.

After questions the Hon. Mr. Cook moved for the acceptance of the recommendations of the Assembly that the Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law Relating to Income Tax and Super Tax be referred to a joint committee of both the Houses consisting of 16 members. The motion was carried and Mr. Cook next suggested the names of the following 8 persons who would sit on the joint committee:—Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Sethna, Mr. Moncrieff Smith, Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. Bhurgri, Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Froom. The motion was carried.

Mr. Craik moved for consideration of the bill further to amend the Criminal Procedure Code 1898 by providing for issue, by Courts in British India, of commissions for examination of witness to such Courts of the Princes and chiefs in India as are notified in this behalf and for execution by the Courts in British India of commissions issued by such Courts. The bill was pased without discussion.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief moved that the Indian Marine Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. This bill was also passed without discussion. Similarly without any discussion was passed the Works of Defence Act Amendment Bill which was also moved by the Commander-in-Chief.

BUDGET AND COUNCIL'S POWER.

The Hon. Mr. Kale moved for leave to amend the standing order number 70 of the Council of State by substituting for the words "After it has been presented to the Council," the words "But on a day to be appointed by the Governor-General subsequent to the day on which it is presented and for such a time as the Governor-General may allot for this purpose, the Council shall be at liberty to discuss the general features of the budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein. No motion shall, however, be moved on the budget." Mr. Kale said that his object in moving this amendment was to enable the members of the Council of State to discuss the general principles underlying the budget and not to trench upon the powers enjoyed by the Assembly over the budget. This Council contained several members with experience in finance and currency matters and their valuable advice on the budget should not be lost. Messrs. Froom, Syed Raza Ali, Sir Alexander Murray, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy and Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported the motion on the ground that it would be consistent with the dignity of this Council to have a discussion on the general principles.

Mr. Moncrieff Smith in explaining the neutral attitude of Government in this matter said that the official members are at perfect liberty to speak and vote as they liked but not the members of Viceroy's Executive Council. We have had it indicated that the Government of India Act requires the budget to be laid before this Council and it has been said that the standing order 70 prevents this Council from discussing the budget. The first statement refers to section 67 (A). The same section lays down that proposals for appropriation of revenues or moneys shall be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly and implies that proposals should not be submitted to the vote of the Council of State. Is this council aware that there are certain heads which cannot be considered even by the assembly without the consent or direction of the Governor-General? I think sub-section of section 67 (A) which lays that down does imply in a way that there is no absolute prohibition of discussion. It says that proposals for appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to certain heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the Assembly nor shall they be open to discussion by either chamber at the time when the annual statement is under consideration. That I think implies that though this Council is debarred from voting yet there is no indication in the Act itself to debar the Council from discussing it.

Sir Dinsha Wacha supported the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Cook speaking entirely in his personal capacity heartily welcomed the motion. The motion was then carried and Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy, Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. Moncrieff Smith, Sir B. C. Mitter, Syed Raza Ali, Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Mr. V. G. Kale and Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan were appointed to the select committee, the last named gentleman being nominated at the instance of Mr. Muddiman.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIANS.

Syed Raza Ali moved a resolution recommending to the Governor-General in Council to initiate a policy of appointing Indians to the offices of Secretary, Joint Secretary and Deputy Secretary in the Army, Marine, Education, Foreign and Political and Public Works Departments of the Government of India. He said that after the fate of his resolution on Saturday he had become a much wiser though at the same time a sadder man. The list of departments he had quoted in the resolution was a verbatim copy of that contained in the third schedule to the Government of India Act. Mr. N. Subbarao moved in the old Legislative Council that Indians be appointed on a larger scale in higher offices of public service. In that year 1911 there was only one Indian who held the post of Assistant-Secretary in the Education Department. Much water had since flowed down the bridge and yet he saw that no progress whatsoever had been made in the desired direction. He had no desire to raise any racial question. He did not object to the appointment of Europeans or members of the Civil Service. On the other hand he welcomed such appointments but he only wanted that injustice should not be be done to Indians. Dr. Sapru in his speech at the last Delhi Session in the Assembly had stated that a scheme was being prepared which woud afford an increase in the number of appointments to the Indians in the Foreign and Political Departments. Having accepted the principle of Indianisation of services in the higher branch of service Mr. Raza Ali urged the Government to put it into practice. He asked how many vacancies had occurred in the Foreign and Political Department since December 1921 and whether any Indian had been appointed in anyone of them. His information was that a number of posts did fall vacant but that Indians had not been appointed to any one of them.

EFFICIENCY, NOT RACE CONSIDERATION.

The Hon. Mr. Craik opposed the resolution which he stated was based on misapprehensions because Indians were eligible to the posts mentioned and were appointed wherever efficient persons were available. The sole test of selection was efficiency, whether the person was European or Indian. He, therefore, repudiated the suggestion that the posts should be given to Europeans just as strongly as he repudiated the suggestion that the posts should be given to Indians merely because they were Indians. In the case of Army and Marine Departments there was one secretaryship and one deputy secretaryship. Both these appointments had until very recently been held by soldiers. It was only in recent times that Indians had been granted commissions in the Army and it followed as a result that there was no Indian soldier with sufficient experience and seniority to take the posts. As regards the Foreign and Political Department a scheme had been framed six months ago for the posts of Secretary, Assistant-Secretary and Deputy Secretary being filled by Indians. Surely six months was not a sufficient period for any one to get necessary experience for the post of Secretary or Assistant-Secretary? Further, the Government of India required for secretariat office persons trained in provincial secretariats and it was necessary for an officer before coming to the Government of India to have a considerable experience as secretary and as under-secretary in local Governments. There were in each local Government a good many Indian secretaries and under-secretaries and it was only a question of time that they would get into Government of India as Secretaries or Under-Secretaries or Deputy Secretaries. In conclusion, Mr. Craik emphasised that Government of India must have a free hand in selection which must be based on efficiency and not on any consideration of race, colour or religion.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported the resolution.

RESOLUTION PREMATURE.

Mr. Sethna pointed out that the resolution was premature by about five years.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy moved an amendment to the effect that Government of India should initiate a policy of training Indians with a view to their becoming qualified for appointments to the offices mentioned by Syed Raza Ali. The discussion then turned on the resolution and the amendment.

Mr. Holberton observed that efficiency coud only be obtained by employment in responsible offices of able and trained men irrespective of race or colour.

Mr. Craik opposed the amendment because Government could not undertake the task of attaching individual Indians to Secretariat offices with a view to their training.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy accepted Mr. Craik's amendment as he found no difference between his and Mr. Craik's.

Mr. Khaparde supported the original resolution as amended by Mr. Craik.

MR. SHAFI TO THE RESCUE.

Mr. Shafi, in supporting Mr. Craik's amendment, said that it was incongruous that non-service men who had no training in the departmental work should be pitchforked at the head of departments. Such a state of things was entirely opposed to principles of sound administration. Mr. Shafi pointed out that the appointments mentioned by Mr. Raza Ali had not been earmarked for Europeans and that they were open to Indians as well. In Educational Service fifty per cent. was open to Indians and to I.C.S., the percentage had been fixed at 33 rising by annual increase of one and a half per cent As regards Foreign and Political Department the principle had been agreed in favour of Indians. As a matter of fact Government were giving opportunities to Indians for training to particular appointments in provinces and then their services were taken by the Government of India. In these circumstances he supported the amendment although strictly speaking there was no necessity for the resolution itself.

Sir Dinsha Wacha appealed to the House to accept the amendment.

Mr. Craik's amendment was then carried. The council then adjourned for lunch.

The dates of the All-India Cantonments Conference (3rd Session) to be held at Meerut have been postponed from 9th and 10th October, 1921 to 26th and 27th November, 1921.

At Beawar a large meeting was held on the 25th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Badrinarain Heda. Mr. Manilal Kothari spoke on Swedeshi in response to his and the president's appeal hundreds of caps, turbans and cloths were collected on the spot and a big bonfire was made amidst great enthusiasm.

G. I. P. RY. MURDER CASE.

CONVINCING POLICE EVIDENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DEVLALI, Sept. 27.

Further hearing was resumed to-day by Mr. Braham, I.C.S., Special Magistrate, of the case in which J.G. Morris and S.E. Donnison are charged with murder of G.I.P. Railway pay clerk and his peon on 20th July last and theft of thirty two thousand rupees. Donnison was also present in court to-day. He looked pale after his protracted illness. The first witness of the day Mr. Greenwall, Station Master, Manmad, deposed that Inspector Ring came to the witness on 8th of August with Donnison and asked Donnison to show the spot where the pieces of table leg and silk handkerchief had been thrown by him, which he did, whereupon a Panchnama was drawn on the spot.

Mr. Framjee Temuljee acting Assistant Station Master at Deolali on 21st July gave formal evidence as to admitting 12 Up Passenger on that morning.

Inspector S. B. Thete of Igatpuri Circle, next witness, said he got a letter from his Superintendent asking to enquire into the murder. On the 24th he got certain information whereupon he proceeded to Bombay and got some names of persons including that of Morris as those who had attempted robbery of the Railway payclerk. On 27th witness traced Morris to a bungalow. On witness reporting Morris' suspicious movements to the Superintendent the latter asked him to make more enquiries after which they, the police officers, decided to ask Morris to explain his movements. He also heard Donnison was with Morris at Deolali. The same night he saw Morris on Igatpuri platform when Morris gave witness the name of his friend as Donnison at Star Mansion at Colaba, Bombay. On receiving order from the Inspector-General of Police, witness went to Bombay and saw Donnison who told him that Morris had been to him and asked him to stick to certain statements which he (Morris) had himself given to the police. Witness then returning to Igatpuri confronted Morris when the latter said he would confess everything if allowed to go to Bombay. Morris was then arrested on 3rd of August and taken to Manmad where he showed on the next morning the place where the stolen currency notes, iron jemmy, and canvas bag had been buried. Witness was then asked by his Superintendent to proceed to Bombay to arrest Donnison which he did, brought him down to Deolali and placed him before the Cantonment Magistrate for confession. Witness then sent blood-stained clothes recovered from sea to the chemical analyser.

An ex-servant of Donnison, a young boy, next witness, deposed that in the month July, Donnison went to Nasik for Shikar and returned to Bombay in a couple of days in different clothes which witness identified as also a jemmy found in Donnison's residence.

The Magistrate then adjourned the Railway theft case to 7th October by which time the two commissions proceeding to Almora and Nainital would have returned after recording evidence of some witnesses there.

THE CONSUMERS' MOVEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay an interesting lecture was delivered at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum on Saturday the 17th instant, on the Consumer's Movement by Prof. H.L. Kaji, President of the Bombay Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute, with Mr. G.K. Deodhar, of the Servants of India Society and Vice-President of the Institute in the chair.

The lecturer opened the subject by referring to the phenomenal rise in prices and the accompanying rise in the cost of living. One way to obtain relief was to analyse the causes and to seek redress through legislation. Another method was to increase the income. The lower middle class, composed of an unorganized army of ill-paid gumastas, clerks and teachers and struggling doctors, lawyers and engineers, was the class which was the most hard hit. The working class as well as the lower middle class must therefore fall back upon a very good method of meeting the situation and that consisted in reduction of expenditure without involving a lowering of the standard of living. That could be done by realizing their position as consumers and organising themselves into a body for co-operative effort in eleminating the middleman' profits by the Consumer's Movement.

The Consumer's Movement had not yet taken root in India. The few societies that had been so far started were not enjoying any measure of prosperity. But the Co operative movement was entering upon different phase and urban problems loomed large. Housing societies, producers' societies and stores were being encouraged by the Department as well as by the Central Co-operative Institute. Trade Unionism and co-operation had both their spheres of usefulness.

The essence of the movement was joint purchase of household requirements on the indent basis and what was needed to launch the Consumers' Movement successfully in Bombay was a number of Buyers' Associations for joint purchase.

The President said that Co-operation was socialism and created a self-helping democracy and he referred to the Mansion of the people in Belgium as an illustration of what could be achieved by faith in the Movement. In conclusion, he commended the lecturer's idea of making a humble beginning with Buyers' Associations and appealed to students and young men to help the cause

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A pleasant function passed off on the evening of the 22nd of September, at Sholapur, when the Ripon Hall Club gave an entertainment in honour of Mr. N. S. Lokur, LL.B. Assistant Sessions Judge, who is shortly leaving this place on his transfer to Dharwar.

PICKETS' STATEMENTS BEFORE COURT.

MAGISTRATE FINES THEM FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 26.

The criminal case against two volunteer pickets came up for hearing before the Resident Magistrate Bhavikatta on the 22nd instant. Both the accused submitted written statements stating that they had no confidence in British justice, the Collector and the Police Superintendent concoct false cases and Shivalingappa was a murderer. The present prosecution was launched against them as they had given very important evidence before the Congress Commission. they were innocent and prayed God Basweshwara (deity of Lingayats) to give good sense to the Magistrate to convict the accused. They were willing to suffer any imprisonment that may be given to them. After filing the statements the Magistrate told them that these allegations in the written statement amounted to insult and contempt of the court and asked whether they would withdraw them. Both the accused said these are words of truth. The Magistrates and the Judges have by their behaviour convinced them that there was no justice in British Courts. It is a fact that authorities concoct false cases and Shivlingappa is really a murderer so they were not prepared to withdraw any of the words. They tried in vain over half an hour to explain to the court that no insult to the trying court was meant that they could make any true statement in the written statement and it could not legally amount to defamation as it was the privilege of the accused.

On this the Magistrate passed order that they were guilty of contempt of court and fined Rs. 50 or 15 days simple imprisonment in default. The accused cheerfully agreed to suffer imprisonment. The court rose for the day.

The accused did not understand whether the case against them was finished and so they asked on their way to the jail a man who was witnessing the case as to whether the case was finally over. The gentleman who is a B.A. explained that the case was not over it was postponed to Saturday and they were fined that day for a separate offence. As the gentleman was explaining one of the constables in charge of the accused cried out in an insulting tone. The gentleman feeling insulted was about to fall flat before the constable who abused him but was lifted by other constables. The gentleman asked why he was abused. The same constable who had uttered the first rebuke denied this and said the gentleman was divana. The gentleman said I am divana and you are a great man just give me some blows with your Chapral. At this the constable felt ashamed and saw he was helpless.

The conduct of the police in town is very rude. An attempt is being made in certain quarters to bring into trouble a prominent non-co-operator Brahmin pleader Mr. Anklgi who has suspended practice.

CONTAGION OF REPRESSION IN ASSAM.

ATTEMPT TO GAG N. C. O. LEADER.

Mr. N. C. Bardaloi wires from Gauhati under date September 27th;—The following proceedings have been drawn against Sj. T. R. Phookan, Barrister, a prominent Non-Co-operation leader of Assam. "Wheras I (Lt.-Col. A. Playfair District Magistrate of Goalpara) have information that you (Mr. Tarunram Phookun Barrister-at-Law) did attempt to bring into hatred and contempt and excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, that is to say that at Dhubri within the limit of my jurisdiction at a Non-Co-operation meeting on the 24th of September 21 you did make the following statements. (1) That owing to their dependence on foreign country for their clothing, the people are oppressed and now their religion is not safe but is being encroached upon. (2) That the holy places of Islam such as Mecca and Medina are now under foreign control (3) That Moulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali are now in jail for saying the truth and going to defend their religion. (4) That to the Musalmans the English are Kafirs, so the people must cut off all connection with them. (5) That in the last war when the British Raj wanted their help to fight the Germans the British Government promised that they would not interfere with the Moslem religious places but after the war was over the Government did not keep the promise saying they could not do anything alone as they had other Allies. To them, Musalmans the English are Kafirs. Therefore I do call upon you (Mr. T. R. Pookun) to show cause at Dhubri by the 29th of September, 1921, why you should not be ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) with two surities in bonds of Rs. 200 (two hundred) each to be of good behaviour for one year under the provisions of Sec. 108 Cr. P. C.

WITHDRAWAL OF MUNITIONS BOARD CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Newbound and Ghose an application was filed by Mr. B. K. Chaudhuri in the capacity of a member of the public in connection with the withdrawal of Munitions Board Case in which Shuklal Karnani and two others were accused, petitioners representing the public took exception to the petition of Advocate-General before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on 5th August withdrawing the case against Shuklal Karnani and two others were Magistrate's order discharging accused. Their Lordships refused to hear the applicant who was not a party in the case and the application was withdrawn.

MADRAS NEWS.

GANDI WEEK.

(From our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

This has been the Gandhi week for the Southern Presidency principally for the Tamil land. He reached Madras on the 16th. On the same day he was informed by Lord Willingdon's Government that if he attempted to go to Malabar he would be turned back. With the weight of a movement on his shoulders, he could not so readily set at naught the order. He has to think and act in terms of a nation. Following the order of Lord Willingdon's Government, the Civilian Deplty of the absentee Raja of Puny Padukotta served an order on Mahatmaji not to pass through the territories of that potentate. At Trichinopoly he repeated the purport of the Karachi Resolutions. Malabar still rivets the attention of the public all over the presidency. The sensational items of news of arson, rape, murder, etc., detailed in the columns of the "Times of India" from its special correspondent are perhaps specially invented for the detectation of its reader by the discriminating correspondent. Anglo-Indian papers and their correspondents have also exaggerated these forced conversions to a very great extent. It is now admitted that the notable instance of an alleged conversion of a respectable Nair family consisting of about 35 members stopped short of actual conversion. It was only an attempt which was not fulfilled. No doubt, there have been a few other cases of conversion. But it is too early to predict that they were forced.

CASES OF LOOTING.

It is unfortunately true that there has been looting on a very extensive scale throughout the disturbed areas. the High class Hindu, the Nair and the Nambudiri Brahmin are the Landlords. They form only about 10 per cent. of the population in those tracts. The rest of the population are mostly Moplahs. They form the mass of tenantry and labour. The British Courts had erased out of existance the customary restrints of tenare, so that the landlord became the absolute arbeter of the land. The poor tenants in Malabar were left to the tender mercies of the landlord. This had bred discontent for generations. This economic discontent is at the root of this whole looting of Hindu houses. In each locality, they were the tenants and labours who rose up against the property of their Hindu landlords.

The situation in Malabar is no doubt serious. The rigours of Martial Law are being used to throttle the movement of non-cooperation in those places. In the affected area. many of the Congress and Khilafat workers Hindu and Moslem are clopped in goal. Many of them have risked their lives in warding of violence in their respectice places. A day before the declaration of Martial Law, khadi was everywhere in Calicut and throughout the Coast. But to-day only the actual Congress worker dare clon the khadi costume. They wear "enemy" dress. In public clai'm it as railway platforms Congress workers had their khadi jackets torn and burned. Men wearing khadi have had to bear ill-treatment and insults from the police. And now we are told, the poor homeless Moplah women of the streets of Calicut who had taken to spinning for their livelihood are returning their Charkas to the Congress Spinning School, being threatened by the police. Under trial prisoners are huddled together in horse waggons when being carried from place to place. Amongst them are cultured young men of rank and position in the country who had become. Congress workers and toiled for non-violence during the troublous days.

Yours readers know how Sreejut V. V. S. Aiver, Editor of the Tamil daily "Desabhakthan" sentanced to 9 months' simple imprisonment. Last week there were 48 arrests of non-cooperators in Korur in Trichinopoly. A large number of them are not likely to put up any defence.

MALABAR SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

The following press communique has been issued on the Malabar situation, dated 26th September:—Following telegram has been received from the General Officer Commanding Madras District, Wellington: Situation 18-00 hours 25th September in Malabar. Colonel Herbert's column occupied Nilambur at 14-30 yesterday without further fighting. Of the 200 rebels in the vicinity 50 are believed to have moved north across the Chaliyam Puzha river and remainder moved south. Two platoons Leinsters from Calicut left Feroke yesterday proceeding up the Chaliya river. They are due at Mambad to-morrow morning. Two platoons of Suffolks visited Mannarghat on 24th instant but the rebels had left after looting all Hindu shops. This detachment rejoined the rest of column at Karimmuzha, 5 miles southwest of Mannarghat. the rebels round Cherupalassheri are surrendering and handing in weapons. 233 prisoners were taken. Manbad post made 23 arrests and captured some weapons. A detachment of 83rd W. L. I. made 3 arrests north of Eddakulam.

PUTTING DOWN SWADESHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall give your readers an illustration of one of the methods employed during the partition days in Bengal to put down the Swadeshi movement. (From "Modern Review" September 1921 page 316) "During the partition agitation, Indian constables, could be imported from Bareily who had no scruple in looting the Swadeshi traders of Dacca, when they felt that they could do so with impunity.—notes below to a "Statesman" reporter these constables said. "we were told at Bareily that we should get good loot at Dacca." Their victims who ran to Mr. Lyons for protection were told "Go to your Surendranath Banerji."—Yours etc.

AMOOLAKRAY P. SARAIYA.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

EXAMPLE BETTER THAN PRECEPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Excepting for some perversley constituted brains, some diehards, most people have made it a point, if not actually taken a vow, not to purchase foreign cloth in future, but only a very limited few among these realize their duty, nay "Dharma" to discard foreign clothes immediately and today. I have advisedly used the word "discard" and refrained from employing the word 'destroy' as I wish to take the reader through the first step, lest he be scared away by the 'Tapasya' or sacrifice as Mr. Stokes has happily termed it in his forcible and well-reasoned article and which I devoutly commend to every brother of mine who wishes to understand the true spirit of the holocaust religiously, enjoined by the Mahatmaji. Those who argue for the wearing out of their old foreign clothes it must at once be said, sufferfrom an intense myopia. In their narrow selfishness they lend themselves to believe that the present money value of their stock of clothing is the same that they paid for them when they obtained them from their clothier. They forget that the money which they parted with to acquire them went into the pockets of the importer long ago and armed him to enable him to send more money out of this country and that the value of their purchases only consists in their ability to clothe them. Howsoever beautiful a cloth may be, its economic value to the purchaser is represented by the time it will last on the person of the wearer. They don't realize that their ward-robe of foreign clothing has not got the monetary value which their shortsightedness invests it with. It is the false 'Maya' which makes them stick to the clothes, it is the associations which makes them shrink from doing away with them. In fact, they value their stock of respectable foreign clothes not only for the money they have paid for them but also because they have in the atmosphere of false standards come to consider them (clothes) as a mark of their position. Most of them cling to their chest of drawers from a mere sentiment. Such people need being told again and again that the real worth of their much cherished stock of foreign clothing-as of any other clothes-is their ability to clothe them for a certain time and in parting with these clothes they part with that amount of money which will buy them the necessary Swadeshi clothes which will be required to clothe them during that time. The money spent to purchase this substitute is the actual sum which they are called upon to contribute as their mite for the great struggle fe are engaged in. In the name of the Country, in the name of the teeming millions they are exhorted by Mahatma Gandhi to replace the costly fabrics which they are wont to use, with khadi. How much money worth "khaddi" will be required to supplant their costly dress for the period for which the latter would have lasted? This is the only sacrifice, for which tht Mahatmaji appeals to them. Can they say that this demand is exorbitant or unreasonable looking to the end for which it is made But alas! there are untold thousands throughout the country who have heard the call, have been intensely moved by it, yet have hitherto been unable to bring themselves to the point where aspiration is translated into action". They forget that nearly the whole of the money that hey will spend on purchasing khaddar will go sraight into the needy stomachs of the poor. If they cannot make this paltry sacrifice by discarding their Bideshi clothes, for the sake of their poor, they need not parade their swadeshism by declaring what they will do in future. Who knows what other selfishness may possess them, before they are able to transform their charitable thoughts into action and prevent them from performing their promise. If they cannot afford to-day and at once to exchange the foreign clothes, which, when they vow not to purchase again they indirectly condemn, for the sacred and dirt-cheap 'Khadi', how can they afford to win Swarajya? For those, who could spend such heavy sums for purchasing Bideshi clothes that they now feel loath to divest themselves of them, to talk of not being able to spend a few dibs to buy khadi is mere sham and nonsense. It is all really a matter of convictions and the courage of them.

So much for the pure question of rupees, annas and pies, now we must turn a glance at the moral value of discarding these clothes not as soon as possible but at this very moment. It need not be said that fashion spreads like wild fire, it spreads like an infectious disease, in the first case to chasten, to purify and in the second to pollute, to destroy. It is those people who hold some position in life that are leaders of fashion. If they start wearing khadi and no other cloth. the fashion will spread like wild fire and drive the foreig cloth back across the ocean. It is but natural for those who are in a lower position in life to copy them who are better favoured by fortune "Mahajano yen gatah sa panthah" is the Sanskrit adage. Example is better than precept. No amount of preaching for any length of time will attain that result which will be achieved by the better classes setting a practical example of Swadeshi and becoming object-lessons for those in humbler walks of life to imitate. Postponement of taking to Swadeshi, of embracing the "khaddar" by discarding the fetters of foreign fibres, is postponement of Swarajya. None will care to enquire of one when one is found going about in Bideshi clothes, if they are old or newly made, and ignorant people will find a shelter in one's folly. So long as one is dressed in foreign clothes, one's lips are locked and cannot serve the country by advising those, with whom one comes in contact, to discard foreign cloth. The simple question then is-is it asking of them too much when Mahatma Gandhi implores them to instantly do away with clothes of foreign cloth On its answer depends our attainment of Swarajya.—Yours truly.

D. K. MEHTA.

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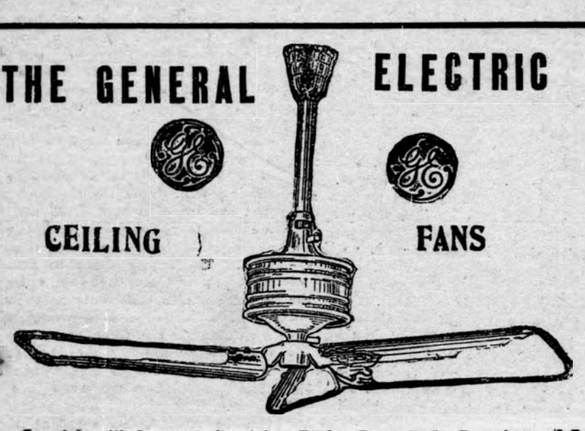

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ALI BROTHERS' PROSECUTION.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

We publish elsewhere an interesting extract from the "Bombay Chronicle" in which an esteemed correspondent, avers that the prosecution of the Ali brothers was disapproved by the Indian Executive Councillors, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Sir C. Setalvad. We are confident that no responsible Indian whatever his school of politics, could contemplate without dismay the possible consequences of the prosecution. We shall not here enter into the merits of the case but there can be no two opinions of the questionable wisdom of the prosecution at the present time. That the Indian Executive Councillors felt this strongly, is nothing surprising. What is surprising is, that their views should have been treated so cavalierly by a Governor who is a confessed enthusiast for the new regime. We have not been unaccustomed in the past to the Indian fighting a lone and hopeless fight against the forces of bureaucracy in a futile attempt to translate into action Lord Morley's hope of making the administration more sympathetic of the Indian point of view. Their's was a forlorn hope, in the old days. Careful selection and elimination with regard to pliability and complaisance enabled the bureaucracy to ensure that in carrying out the letter of Lord Morley's injunction, its spirit should not be objectionably obtrusive. But mistakes will happen in the best regulated of families and the bureaucracy occasionally caught a Tartar what time it was fondly dreaming of jelly-fish. The stern fight that Sir Sankaran Nair put up against the open hostility of his European colleagues and, if report speaks true, the sordid intrigues of those from whom he had a right to expect unflinching support, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. But then, those were the bad old days. Now we have self-government or at least are busy assimilating the first homopatheic dose of it. We have a Council Ministers whose status (in the matter of pay) scrupulously equal to that of any European Executive Councillor, and last but not least we have two Indian Executive Councillors to counter balance two Europeans and to help in the glorious task of Indianising the administration. Apparently, unlike their congeners elsewhere and nearer home who are wise in their generation, the Bombay Councillors took themselves and their task too seriously and committed the initial mistake of thinking they were paid to hold views. But one wonders what becomes of the vaunted changed angle of vision if so important a decision as the prosecution could be taken, adversely to the Indian point of view, by the casting-vote of the Governor. And in these days of economy, would it not be wiser to revise the quantitative theory and reject the idea that two Indian Councillors could Indianise the administration better than one? Would it not be more sensible and cheaper to hold that one Indian would be as good a stalking-horse as two? These are suggestions which deserve anxious consideration and from none more than from our Moderate friends, though we do no texpect the latter to welcome any suggestion that might limit their opportunities for efflorescence.—"The Hindu."

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

It is a serious statement that is made by the "Bombay Chronicle" in connection with the Karachi prosecution. It is asserted by an "esteemed correspondent" that the decision to institute the prosecution was taken against the dissent of the Indian members of the Executive Council. There are really two questions involved. The first is as to the joint-interpretation of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Government of India Act. The Code says that the Karachi prosecution could not be maintained without the sanction of the "Government." The Act says that the "Government" is composed of Governor, Executive Councillors and Ministers. It seems that the Ministers were not consulted at all. The question, then is whether the prosecution can lawfully proceed. The prisoners in the present case will not defend themselves. If it is like an old-fashioned political trial with an array of counsel for the accused, it is quite possible that the Crown may lose its case on the preliminary point. Our own impression is that the failure to consult the Minister vitiates the whole proceeding. But that is for the Crown lawyers and the Judge to decide. What is left over is matter of policy and honourable public conduct. If, as is stated, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, the two Indian Councillors of the Governor of Bombay were overruled by the casting vote of the Governor, what should be their conduct? To begin with, the canon is that where a statesman is over-ruled by his colleagues, he should resign. But there are numbers of small cases where the issues involved are so slight or insignificant as to absolve him from the duty. But the line of discrimination is sometimes difficult. It strikes us that the decision in this particular case is too big to take it out of the normal rule that resignation should follow lack of confidence.—"The Independent."

TAMIL D.C. COMMITTEE OF BELLARY.

The following memorial has been submitted to the All-India Congress Committee on the 24th instant.

We, the members of the Tamil District Congress Committee of Bellary, emphatically protest against the proposed affiliation of Bellary either to Andra or to Kamataka provincial congress committees. Nor are we disposed to view favourably the new proposal, made in certain quarters, of constituting a separate province of the Ceded Districts". We have been, for decades closely connected with our Tulu and Malayalee brethren and we do not wish to part with them now. We therefore request you to allow us to remain within the Madras Tamil Provincial Circle, as we had been till 1920, or to allow us to form a separate province for ourselves called "the Tamil Bellary Province".

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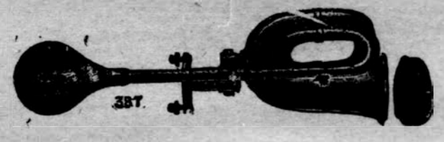

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THE LAST ACT?

BY M. K. GANDHI.

The much talked of arrest of Maulana Mahomed Ali took place at Waltair, whilst we were on our way to Madras. I am writing this in the train just after writing out a few telegrams. The train halted at Waltair for over twenty-five minutes. Maulana Mahomed Ali and I were going outside the station to address a meeting. Hardly had we gone a few paces from the entrance, when I heard the Maulana shouting to me and reading the notice given to him. I was a few paces in front of him. Two white men and half a dozen Indian police composed the party of arrest. The officer in charge would not let the Maulana finish reading the notice, but grasped his arm and took the Maulana away. With a smile on his lips he waved good bye. I understood the meaning—I was to keep the flag flying. May God help me to prove worthy of the message of a Comrade with whom it was a privilege to work!

I continued my journey to the meeting place. I asked the people to remain calm, and fulfil the Congress programme. I then retraced my steps, and went where the Maulana was being detained. I asked the officer in charge whether I could see the Maulana. He said he had orders to let his wife and secretary only meet him. I saw Begum Mahomed Ali and Secretary Mr. Hayat coming out of the detention room.

Waltair is a beauty spot in Andhra. It is a sanatorium. I envied the Maulana his arrest at such a lovely place. He was contemplating staying at Waltair a few days to rest and complete his accounts of the deputation. But the unexpectedly long stay in Bengal and the Moplah outbreak had rendered it impossible.

God had willed it otherwise. He wanted to give the Maulana enforced rest. And I know that he is happy in his detention.

Here is a copy of the warrant of arrest:—

"To

F. E. Cunningham Esq.,
Deputy Inspector General of Police,
C. I. D. and Railways, MADRAS.

Whereas Mahomed Ali is to be called on to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour for a period of one year under Secs. 107 and 108 Cr. P. C., you are hereby directed to arrest the said Mahomed Ali and produce him before me. Therein fail not. Dated the 14th day of September 1921. (Sd.) J. R. HUGGINS
Dist. Magistrate VIZAGAPATAM."

Is it not funny, that he who has not only been himself peaceful but has endeavoured, and that successfully, to ensure peace among others and who has been a pattern of good behaviour, should be called upon by an insolent power to be bound over to keep the peace and be of good behaviour? A Government that is evil has no room for good men and women except in its prisons.

What has happened to the younger is bound to happen to the elder brother. They call themselves Siamese twins. They are inseparable. And if the one has misbehaved, the other undoubtedly has. I hope, that by the time this is in print, India would have learnt of Maulana Shaukat Ali's arrest.

In imprisoning Maulana Mahomed Ali, the Government has imprisoned the Khilafat. For the two brothers are the truest representatives of the Khilafat. They cannot rest so long as the Khalifa remains practically a prisoner and their holy places virtually under non-Muslim control. The imprisonment of either or both means a flat refusal to recognise the Khilafat claim.

The Government will however find, that they have not succeeded in imprisoning the spirit of the Brothers, and that the Khilafat struggle will rage all the fiercer for their imprisonment. The spirit of the Brothers will live in every true Hindu and Musalman who will keep the Khilafat flame steady and shining.

But the Brothers to-day stand for more than the Khilafat. They want Swaraj and the redress of the Punjab wrong equally with the redress of the Khilafat wrong. They are too honourable to sell themselves even for securing the redress of the Khilafat wrong. To them the three are inextricably mixed up. It cannot well be otherwise, for to grant or to get the one is to grant or to get the other.

For me the imprisonment is a good omen. The Government were playing with the thing so long as they were arresting the rank and file. Every Government that does not wish to yield to popular will is bound to arrest popular leaders and attempt to crush the popular spirit. With the Indian Government it has become the code of honour to arrest and imprison leaders and yield to popular will when there is no grace left in the giving.

This imprisonment therefore may safely be regarded as a preliminary to the establishment of Swaraj. Only the Swaraj Parliament can unlock the gaol gate, and relieve the Brothers and their fellow prisoners with becoming honours. For this is a fight to the finish.

The best tribute we can pay the Brothers and their fellow prisoners is to throw away all doubts, fears and lethargy. We have been doubtful as to the value of non-violence and Swadeshi for attainment of our goal, and our ability to finish the programme within the year. We have entertained fear regarding our ability to undergo the necessary sacrifice, and we have been prosecuting our programme lazily. Let us imitate the courage, the faith, the fearlessness, the truthfulness, and the vigilant, incessant activity of the Brothers, and we shall certainly attain Swaraj. 'Therein fail not' were the concluding words of the Magistrate's order. Well, the officer in charge 'failed not.' Many an English officer, be it said to his credit, has lost his life in trying not to fail. The Congress and the Khliafat command, mandate, advance, whatever it may be called, is 'Therein fail not.' Shall we, during the remaining period of grace, so work as to be able to report to the Congress, 'we have failed not?' The orders are clear:

(1) Be non-violent even under the greatest provocation.

(2) Preserve Hindu Muslim unity even under the severest strain.

(3) Boycott the use of foreign cloth, even though you may have to be satisfied with the merest loin cloth, and take to hand-spinning, during every odd moment that can be spared.

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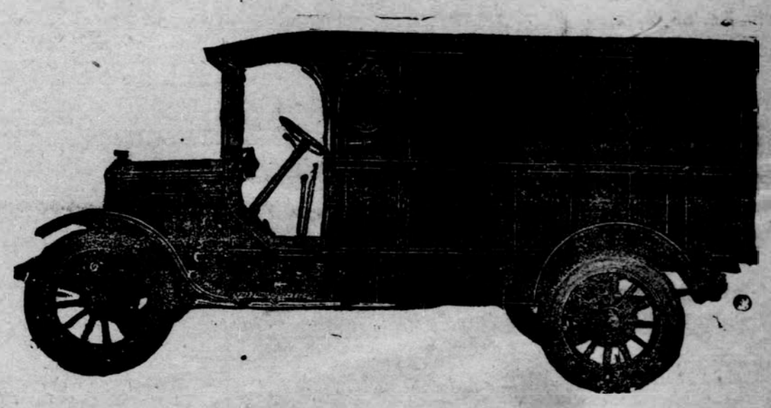

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